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# Privies, Pastures, and Portables

Administrative Facilities of the  
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 1891-1950

Volume Two: Inventory and Evaluation



Forest Service Report No. TY-01-1370

*Cover: Currant Creek Ranger Station, Nevada National Forest, c.1911.*

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# **Preface**

This report, along with survey forms, has been submitted to the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and the California Office of Historic Preservation for review. Check with these agencies for verification of their concurrence on determinations of eligibility.



# Chapter One: Resource Identification

The historic context statement provided in Volume One of this report is the basis of evaluating the administrative sites of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. It identifies periods and places, and is tied directly to the significant themes of Conservation, Politics/Government, Military and Architecture. These themes are referred to as Areas of Significance in *National Register Bulletin 16A*. They also relate directly to themes in the Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan. The California Office of Historic Preservation does not have similar themes.

Pertinent themes and the types of resources that may have significance under them are discussed below. It must be noted that the focus of the evaluation is on buildings and structures.

## THEMES AND RESOURCE TYPES

### *PRIMARY THEME*

The primary theme, or area of significance, is **Conservation**, which is defined as “the preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources” in *National Register Bulletin 16A*. This is supplemented by the Nevada theme of **Land Usage: The Public Domain**, which is discussed in Dr. William Rowley’s draft context statement titled “The Public Domain in Nevada” (transcript available at Nevada SHPO).

Properties developed or used by the Forest Service for the purposes of administering and managing National Forest lands represent these themes. Often referred to generically (and sometimes formally) as “administrative sites,” these properties are the subject of this evaluation. Periods of significance for this theme typically fall into four categories:

1891-1907, Early Conservation of the West

1908-1929, The Progressive Era and the Great War

1930-1942, The Depression and New Deal Era

1943-1950, World War II and the Post-War Era

A variety of potential resource types is associated with Forest Service administration and, consequently, the theme of **Conservation**. Those considered significant will usually be so under Criterion A. The following list clarifies and expands the resource types identified in Rowley’s draft and in the Nevada SHPO Operating Plan by Richard D. Adkins.

- *Administrative Pasture*: A pasture used by Forest officials when traveling through the Forest on stock. They are not included in this evaluation because no buildings were constructed.
- *Dwelling Site*: A site developed for the sole purpose of providing housing to Forest Service employees.
- *Experiment Station*: These sites were developed for use by Forest Service research stations. There were two such sites known to exist in Nevada, each having a dwelling and garage. Buildings were removed from both sites so they are not included in this evaluation.

- *Fire Lookout:* Few fire lookout sites were developed on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Those that remain are in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, which is not included in this evaluation.
- *Guard Station:* Guard station sites were historically occupied by Forest Guards during the summer. They were comprised of dwellings that often had secondary uses such as offices. Other outbuildings such as latrines, barns, garages, and cellars were often constructed. The term is sometimes used interchangeably with “ranger station.”
- *Ranger Station:* The ranger station was historically the headquarters and home of the District Ranger. Typical buildings included the ranger’s dwelling and garage, sometimes a second dwelling for other staff such as a Forest Guard, an office, and a barn. Other buildings might include a cellar, a pump house, a gas and oil house, and a warehouse. The term “ranger station” is sometimes used interchangeably with “guard station.”
- *Supervisor’s Office:* As headquarters of an entire Forest, the Supervisor’s Office had the most distinctive and often the greatest number of buildings. It usually had the same types of buildings found at ranger stations, although they were often larger.
- *Work Center:* Archival information indicates that this term appeared during or after the New Deal era, when CCC camps were developed. It often refers to a site that is occupied by seasonal or temporary staff in barracks or bunkhouses, and that includes support structures such as warehouses, garages, gas and oil houses, and fire caches. Presently, some historic guard stations and ranger stations are referred to as work centers.
- *Snow Surveying Sites.* These were used by the Forest Service in conjunction with other agencies and organizations to manage water resources. They are comprised of snow surveying courses (linear resources not included in this evaluation) and cabin sites.

Buildings and structures found on the sites defined above include:

*Agricultural*

Barn  
Hay Barn  
Hay Shed  
Tack Shed

*Office*

Office  
Visitor Information Service (VIS) Office

*Fire-Related*

Fire Cache  
Fire Lookout  
Fire Prevention Office

*Residential/Domestic*

Barracks  
Bathhouse  
Bunkhouse  
Cabin  
Cellar

Dwelling  
Latrine  
Snow Surveying Cabin

*Utilitarian*

Blacksmith Shop  
Carpentry Shop  
Garage  
Gas and Oil House  
Generator Shed  
Paint Shed  
Pesticide Shed  
Pump House  
Power House  
Shop  
Sign Shop/Building  
Storage Shed  
Tool Shed  
Warehouse  
Woodshed

*Landscape Features*

Corral  
Loading Ramp  
Pasture  
Pasture Fence  
Yard Fence

## ***SUB-THEMES***

In addition to the primary theme of **Conservation**, there are several sub-themes related to Forest Service administrative sites. These are:

**Architecture.** As documented in the historic context statement, there were distinct periods of architectural development in the Forest Service. Those administrative sites that clearly illustrate the features common to those periods or the evolution, transition and variation between periods may be eligible to the National Register under Criterion C.

**Politics/Government: Depression-Era Relief Programs.** Volume One documented the extensive work carried out on the National Forest lands with the help of these programs. The availability of relief funds and labor led Forest Service architects and landscape architects to develop standard designs for the construction of new administrative sites, as well as the improvement of existing ones. Much of the work was carried out by relief workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and local employment programs.

Resources that are considered significant under this sub-theme will usually be so under Criterion A. In addition to those described above, resource types related to this sub-theme include:

- *Camp:* A camp for relief workers such as those in the CCC could be quite extensive with barracks, tent platforms, mess halls, offices, etc. It could also be a temporary tent site used by

spike camps. Presently, no buildings remain at the site of such camps on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

- *Cap House*: These structures were used to store explosive caps used by relief work crews, usually to support road construction.
- *Powder House*: These structures were used to store explosives used by relief work crews, usually to support road construction.
- *Landscape Features*: Relief workers constructed a wide range of landscape features such as roads, trails, telephone lines, and range improvements. These are outside the scope of this evaluation.

**Military.** The management of conscientious objectors, including the creation of Civilian Public Service camps, is an important facet of military activity during World War II. (One could argue that the topic could also be a theme under Social History.) The period of significance for this sub-theme, which is detailed in Volume One, is 1942-1946. Associated resources that are considered significant will usually be so under Criterion A. In addition to those discussed under the main theme of **Conservation**, other resource types include:

- *Camp*: CPS camps were often established in former CCC camps, which could be quite extensive. Archival research indicates that men in spike camps also occupied other Forest Service administrative sites such as guard stations.
- *Portable Building*: Conscientious objectors at Camp Antelope constructed portable buildings for use in administering National Forest lands. It is believed that four of these buildings remain, but no evidence has been found to substantiate this.
- *Landscape Features*: Conscientious objectors constructed landscape features such as check dams, telephone lines, and range improvements. These are outside the scope of this evaluation.

**Ethnic Heritage.** Italian stonemasons in Paradise Valley, Nevada contributed significantly to that community's architectural development and identity. They constructed buildings and structures for commercial, religious, agricultural and residential purposes. Under the guidance of Italian stonemason Virgil Pasquale, some were also built for governmental use – the Forest Service to be specific – during the New Deal era. Resource types associated with this sub-theme could be any of those listed previously. Those considered significant will usually be so at the local (Paradise Valley) level under Criterion C. The Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan refers to this theme as **The People: Italians.**

## ***NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY DEFINITIONS***

Each recorded property has been classified by property type as defined in *National Register Bulletin 15*. Small groups of properties are listed under a single category, using the primary resource. For example, a guard station cabin, garage and latrine are classified as *buildings*. A larger compound of buildings and structures is considered a *district*, which “derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources.” Buildings or structures in a district may lack individual distinction, but a district may still be eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole.

# RESOURCE INVENTORY AND DISTRIBUTION

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As seen in the table below, the majority of historic sites and buildings are located in northeastern Nevada. This may be attributed to the larger number of ranger districts there, with each one needing its own support structures. The lower number of sites and buildings on the Sierra Front are due partly to the abandonment of many administrative sites (particularly fire lookouts), resulting in the demolition or removal of numerous buildings. It is also partly due to the transfer of management responsibilities and administrative sites to the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. In addition, the relatively recent establishment of the Carson Ranger District, with much of the land there acquired since the late 1930s through recent years means that administrative sites were established and developed later.

REGION	SITES	BUILDINGS
<b>Eastern Nevada/Western California (Sierra Front)</b>		
Bridgeport Ranger District	4	8
Carson Ranger District	5	16
<i>Subtotal</i>	9	24
<b>Northeast Nevada</b>		
Elko (Supervisor's Office buildings)	1	6
Jarbidge Ranger District	2	10
Mountain City Ranger District	3	19
Ruby Mountains Ranger District	4	16
Santa Rosa Ranger District	7	19
<i>Subtotal</i>	17	70
<b>Central Nevada</b>		
Austin Ranger District	6	21
Ely Ranger District	5	16
Tonopah Ranger District	6	16
<i>Subtotal</i>	17	53
<b>Southern Nevada</b>		
Spring Mountains National Recreation Area	3	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>156</b>

## TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION

As explained in Volume 1, the temporal boundaries span from 1891 to 1950, a period that is divided into four subsets. These represent relevant shifts in the culture, patterns, and events of Forest Service administration at the national, regional and local levels.

- 1891-1907** No buildings constructed during this period for or by the Forest Service are known to remain. If any do exist, they may be significant for their rarity. Two buildings constructed before 1908 were built by others for non-governmental purposes, and have lost their integrity. They are the Austin Ranger Dwelling (1885) and the Mahoney Office (1903).
- 1908-1929** The earliest known Forest Service buildings were constructed during this time. Those remaining are associated with early Forest Service management of public lands and are typically of a vernacular nature.
- 1930-1942** This is the richest period, thanks to relief funding and labor made available in response to the Depression. Site and building plans were standardized while specialized building types such as gas and oil houses were designed and built. Buildings constructed during this time are typically associated with New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps. They often embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service design and planning.
- 1943-1950** Resources of this period are often associated with the military, with many relating to the conscientious objectors and CPS camp. Some are surplus buildings that the Forest Service acquired in recent years. This period also marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning, with an emphasis on portable and/or pre-fabricated buildings.

The following table summarizes the primary development periods of administrative sites, as they exist now. For example, an early ranger station that was extensively re-developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps is listed under the 1930-1942 period. Some sites were developed after 1950, but contain historic buildings that were moved to the site.

#### Temporal Distribution of Sites

Location	1907 or earlier	1908-1929	1930-1942	1943-1950	Post-1950
Sierra Front	0	2	3	4	0
Northeast Nevada	0	5	10	0	2
Central Nevada	0	2	9	1	5
Southern Nevada	0	0	3	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

The following table summarizes individual buildings and structures. They are listed by initial construction period, since many have been remodeled over the years, often several times.

#### Temporal Distribution of Buildings/Structures

Location	1907 or earlier	1908-1929	1930-1942	1943-1950
Sierra Front	0	3	12	9
Northeast Nevada	1	16	53	0

Location	1907 or earlier	1908-1929	1930-1942	1943-1950
Central Nevada	1	5	38	9
Southern Nevada	0	0	9	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>18</b>

### **SITE AND BUILDING TYPOLOGY**

The following table illustrates site types and distribution. The type refers to the primary way in which the site or building was historically used and/or developed. Many of the former ranger stations and supervisors' office sites are now designated as guard stations, work centers, or by the broad term of "administrative site."

#### **Site Typology**

Location	Supervisor's Office	Ranger Station	Guard Station	Dwelling Site	Snow Survey Cabin Site	Other
Sierra Front	0	3	4	0	1	1
Northeast Nevada	1	6	6	0	2	2
Central Nevada	1	3	7	3	1	2
Southern Nevada	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

While nearly all of the surveyed resources are categorized by use as "Governmental," they can also be classified by sub-category. The survey identified the following sub-categories of use for the recorded buildings and structures.

#### **Building/Structure Typology**

Type	Original Use	Current Use
Agricultural	17	15
Office	6	10
Fire-Related	2	5
Residential/Domestic	74	73
Utilitarian	48	49
Combination/Multiple-Use	2	3
Other	3*	1**
Unknown	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>

\* 1 commercial, 2 military

\*\*1 cultural



# Chapter Two: Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation of the recorded historic administrative sites is based on the standard model instituted by the National Register. As guided by *National Register Bulletins 15, 16A, and 16B*, the sites must be historically significant under one of four established criteria and must retain integrity.

## CRITERIA AND AREAS OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Historic properties may be significant at the local, state or national levels under any of the following criteria:

**Criterion A: They are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.**

As noted previously, those resources associated with the primary theme of *Conservation* may be eligible under this criterion. Although all of the surveyed resources are associated with this theme, not every one is “important in illustrating the historic context,” or “represents the context through specific historic associations.”

Resources may also be eligible under this criterion for their association with the sub-themes of *Government and Politics: Depression-Era Relief Programs and Military*.

**Criterion B: They are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.**

Resources known to be directly associated with significant individuals identified in Appendix D of Volume One may be eligible under this criterion.

**Criterion C: They embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**

Those resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service architecture and site planning may be eligible under Criterion C. They may also be eligible if they represent the technical or aesthetic achievements of Forest Service architects and landscape architects identified in Volume One. Resources representing the skill of Paradise Valley Italian stonemasons are related to the sub-theme *Ethnic Heritage* and may be eligible.

**Criterion D: They have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.**

At this time, no historic administrative sites are known to be eligible under this criterion. It must be reiterated that the purpose of this evaluation was to determine eligibility of administrative buildings and structures. While some reconnaissance surveys were carried out by archeologists, most sites have not been closely examined for archeological significance, which typically falls under this Criterion.

## CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Certain types of properties are not considered eligible to the National Register. These include religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, and commemorative properties. However, they can be considered eligible if they meet special requirements known as Criteria Considerations.

Recent research has proved that moving and reconfiguring buildings is a significant historical trend for Forest Service administrative sites. These actions, carried out since the first years of the Agency, were important in accommodating changing administrative needs and management of public lands. For that reason, the relocations of Forest Service buildings are considered part of a historically important pattern or trend. Consequently, relocation should not be the sole reason for a determination of ineligibility. In addition, many of the moved buildings meet Criterion Consideration B.

Criterion Consideration B warrants detailed discussion because of the number of moved administrative buildings on Forest Service sites. Normally, moved buildings are not considered eligible because the move destroys the relationships between the property and its surroundings. The move may also destroy associations with historic events and person. Historic features such as landscaping, foundations, and chimneys may be lost. Criterion Consideration B states:

*A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.*

Properties that must meet this criterion consideration include:

- A resource moved from one location on its original site to another location on the property, during or after its Period of Significance.
- A district in which a significant number of resources have been moved from their original locations.
- A district that has one moved building that makes an especially significant contribution to the district.
- A portable resource, such as a ship or railroad car, that is relocation to a place incompatible with its original function.
- A portable resource whose importance is critically linked to its historic location or route and that is moved.

Properties that *do not* need to meet this criterion include:

- A property moved prior to its Period of Significance.
- A district in which only a small percentage of typical buildings in a district are moved.
- A portable resource that is eligible under Criterion C and is moved within its natural setting.
- A property that is raised or lowered on its foundation.

Those properties that are significant under Criterion C must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and must retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

## **CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

According to *National Register Bulletin 16A*, “the physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property provide the basis for evaluating component resources.” Each building, structure or object on site should be evaluated for its contribution to the site’s significance. Those that are considered “contributing” add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- it independently meets the National Register criteria.

A resource is considered “noncontributing” if it does not add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- it was not present during the period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property;
- due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

## **INTEGRITY, RARITY AND UNIQUENESS**

### ***FEATURES AND ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY***

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The level of integrity is based on the degree of preservation and the amount of disturbance caused by alterations or loss of materials. In determining if a property has adequate integrity, it must retain “essential physical features,” which define both *why* a property is significant (criteria and themes) and *when* it was significant (period of significance). There are seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) and a property must retain several of these to convey its significance. The essential physical features and relevant aspects of integrity required for eligibility (according to *National Register Bulletin 15*, p.48) are as follows:

- **Criterion A:** Resources significant under this criterion are eligible if they retain features from its period of association with Forest Service administration of public lands, Depression-era relief programs, or conscientious objector programs. The resource should retain some aspects of integrity, although design and workmanship may not be as important as the others.

- **Criterion B:** Resources significant under this criterion are eligible if they retain features from its period of association with the important individual. The resource should retain some aspects of integrity, although design and workmanship may not be as important as the others.
- **Criterion C:** Resources significant under this criterion are eligible if they retain most or all physical features that constitute the construction technique or architectural style. It is not eligible if it conveys massing but has lost the majority of the features that characterized it. The most important aspects of integrity are design, workmanship and materials. Location and setting will also be important for those resources whose design is a reflection of their immediate environment (e.g., a bridge over a river).
- **Criterion D:** Resources significant under this criterion may not have the type of integrity described under the other criteria. However, they are considered eligible if the property's potential to yield specific data addresses important research questions. Of the seven aspects, location, design, materials and possibly workmanship are the most important.

## **INTEGRITY RANKING**

Integrity is one of two components of eligibility, the other being significance. The numerical ranking system discussed below and in Appendix B addresses integrity only. Some sites or buildings may have high integrity, but if it does not meet the definition of a significant resource, it will not be eligible. Other sites may have some association under the criteria, but may not be "important in illustrating the historic context" or "strongly associated" as required for eligibility.

It is recognized that there are problems with a numerical ranking system (see *National Register Bulletin* 24, pp. 55-56). This is particularly true when the definition of "essential physical features" varies between resources because of their areas of significance. There are also discrepancies between the overall integrity of a site as compared to the integrity of individual buildings. As a reminder, a historic district (e.g., administrative site) may be eligible to the National Register even though its individual buildings and structures may lack individual merit.

Despite these arguments, numerical ranking has value as a "starting point" or general guideline in evaluating sites and buildings on an objective basis. Many of these buildings are similar in design and construction, and a numerical ranking system helped identify those with the highest integrity.

In addition to assisting with the evaluation process, the ranking system may serve as a guideline in developing management priorities. For example, the Forest has nine buildings of Region Four Plan 7A. Maintenance funds (which are limited) may be directed to those that have the highest integrity and significance.

The following numerical system was based on the ranking system developed by Mark V. Thornton for fire lookouts in California.<sup>1</sup> It is used as a *flexible guideline*, not as a strict categorization, by scoring each structure. Scores given for the seven aspects of integrity and for rarity may reach a maximum of 17. Refer to **Appendix B** for the scores of sites and buildings.

**1. Integrity of Location.** "*Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.*" The Forest Service has historically moved many of its buildings to accommodate work on different parts of the national forests. By the 1930s, some buildings were designed to be portable and were moved to locations as needed.

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<sup>1</sup> Mark V. Thornton, "An Inventory and Historical Significance Evaluation of CDF Fire Lookout Stations, CDF Archeological Report Number 12, 1991" TMs [photocopy], Region Four Engineering Office, USDA Forest Service.

- **High (+2).** Not moved.
- **Medium (+1).** Moved, but was moved before the period of significance, or moved to a new location on the same site, or meets Criteria Consideration B, or was designed to be portable, or is in keeping with historic Forest Service patterns of moving buildings.
- **Low (+0).** Moved and is not in keeping with historic Forest Service patterns or has been moved to an incompatible setting.

**2. Integrity of Design.** *“Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.”*

- **High (+2).** Original design is intact.
- **Medium (+1).** Alterations have been made but are in keeping with original design.
- **Low (+0).** Alterations have been made and are not in keeping with the original design.

**3. Integrity of Setting.** *“Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.”* It includes topographic features, vegetation, manmade features and relationships between buildings and other features.

- **High (+2).** Original setting.
- **Medium (+1).** Minor alterations to the setting; new location has a similar setting as the original location.
- **Low (+0).** Major alterations to the setting; new location does not have a similar setting as the original location.

**4. Integrity of Materials.** *“Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.”*

- **High (+2).** Key materials dating from the period of historic significance have been retained.
- **Medium (+1).** Modifications have been made, but key materials and significant features have been preserved.
- **Low (+0).** Key materials and significant features have not been preserved.

**5. Integrity of Workmanship.** *“Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.”*

- **High (+2).** No modifications affecting original workmanship have been made.
- **Medium (+1).** Modifications have been made, but key features exhibiting original workmanship have been retained.
- **Low (+0).** Original workmanship is no longer apparent.

**6. Integrity of Feeling.** *“Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.”* In other words, the property *feels* historic.

- **High (+2).** The physical features convey the property's historic character.
- **Medium (+1).** Minor alterations have been made but physical features still convey the property's historic character.
- **Low (+0).** Major alterations have been made and physical features no longer convey the property's historic character.

**7. Integrity of Association.** *“Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.”*

- **High (+2).** The property is the place where the event or activity occurred and/or is directly associated with an important person. The property conveys that relationship to an observer.
- **Medium (+1).** The property has been modified but still conveys its relationship to the event, activity or person to an observer.
- **Low (+0).** The property no longer conveys its relationship to the event, activity or person to an observer or does not have a strong association with significant events, activities, or persons.

**8. Surviving Number (rarity).** Higher scores are given for those sites and building plans or types that are rare or unusual, or that exhibit a rare or unusual construction technique.

- **Unique (+3).** Only example of a standard USFS building plan; a very rare/unusual site, building type, or construction.
- **Rare (+2).** Only 2-3 examples of this standard USFS building plan or site type exist; somewhat rare/unusual site type, building type, or construction.
- **Somewhat common (+1).** Only 4-5 examples of this standard USFS building plan exist; not a standard building plan but is of typical USFS design and construction and has no unusual features; somewhat common site type or building type with others known.
- **Very common (+0).** Six or more examples of this site or standard USFS building plan exist; not a standard plan but is a very common building type with many others known to exist.

# Chapter Three: Evaluation Summaries

Of the administrative sites surveyed, 26% are eligible to the National Register as districts. Most or all of the buildings in an eligible district are contributing resources, sometimes because they independently meet the National Register criteria. Administrative sites that are not eligible as districts may have individually eligible buildings. Of the buildings surveyed, 66% are eligible either individually or as contributing resources to a historic district.

## Historic District Summary

Administrative Unit	Sites Eligible as Districts
<b>Supervisor's Office</b> (Fir St. Compound)	1
<b>Sierra Front</b>	
Bridgeport Ranger District	0
Carson Ranger District	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Northeast Nevada</b>	
Jarbidge Ranger District	1
Mountain City Ranger District	2
Ruby Mountains Ranger District	1
Santa Rosa Ranger District	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6</i>
<b>Central Nevada</b>	
Austin Ranger District	1
Ely Ranger District	3
Tonopah Ranger District	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	
Spring Mountains National Recreation Area	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>

### Historic Buildings Summary

Administrative Unit	Contributing and/or Individually Eligible Buildings	Non-Contributing* or Ineligible Buildings
<b>Supervisor's Office</b> (Fir St. Compound)	6	0
<b>Sierra Front</b>		
Bridgeport Ranger District	4	4
Carson Ranger District	6	10
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>Northeast Nevada</b>		
Jarbidge Ranger District	5	5
Mountain City Ranger District	16	3
Ruby Mountains Ranger District	8	8
Santa Rosa Ranger District	13	6
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>22</i>
<b>Central Nevada</b>		
Austin Ranger District	10	11
Ely Ranger District	15	1
Tonopah Ranger District	6	10
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>22</i>
<b>Southern Nevada</b>		
Spring Mountains National Recreation Area	8	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>59</b>

\*This count consists of historic buildings. Buildings that are not historic but are located in an eligible district are considered non-contributing. However, they are not included in this table.

The following pages narrate the eligibility of each recorded administrative site. As in Volume One, they are organized by regions within the state: the Sierra Front, northeast Nevada, central Nevada, and southern Nevada. Summary tables include each property's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. If evaluated as eligible, themes and areas of significance are included. **Appendix A** is a comprehensive table that lists all historic administrative sites and buildings, facility numbers, eligibility, and justification.

# **SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE**

## **Summary of Sites for the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Theme(s)</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Area(s) of Significance</b>
Elko Warehouse Site	HM-02589	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C as part of Site HM-02590	Conservation; Architecture Politics/Government
Fir Street Work Center	HM-02590	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C as part of Site HM-02589	Conservation; Architecture Politics/Government

## Supervisor's Office



Photo: Fir Street Carpentry Shop

### HM-02589, ELKO WAREHOUSE SITE

Supervisor's Office  
Elko County, Nevada  
T34N, R55E, S15

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Fir Street Warehouse	1302	1931	Contributing
Fir Street Carpentry Shop	1351	1937	Contributing

### HM-02590, FIR STREET WORK CENTER

Supervisor's Office  
Elko County, Nevada  
T34N, R55E, S15

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Fir Street Dwelling	1111	1936	Contributing
Fir Street Shop	1349	1938	Contributing
Fir Street Storage	1348	1938	Contributing
Fir Street Tire Storage	1347	1938	Contributing

### Statement of Significance

#### Summary

It is recommended that sites HM-02589 and HM-02590 are eligible as a discontinuous district under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1931-1938 and 1946. They are technically two sites separated by Fir Street, but were designed as and are treated as one site. Together, the two sites are often referred to as the "Fir Street Compound." The compound was developed to support Forest-wide administration and management. CCC crews constructed or improved the buildings. As a whole, it embodies Forest Service design and construction of the New Deal era.

#### *Warehouse*

The warehouse was the first building constructed on the compound and is a contributing resource. Built before New Deal funding and labor was available, it is typical of a vernacular, utilitarian structure of locally available materials. The CCC improved the building in 1935 as the site was further developed.

#### *Carpentry Shop*

The carpentry shop, which first served as a garage and storeroom, is of standard Forest Service plan #33B. While other buildings of this type exist in Region Four, the Fir Street Carpentry Shop is the only example on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. It is a contributing resource.

#### *Dwelling*

Although the dwelling was relocated to the site from Lamoille Canyon, it is considered a contributing resource. It was built and moved during the periods of significance, most likely by enrollees from the same CCC camp. The dwelling has lost some integrity but it is of a standard Forest Service design from that period. It relates to the documented significance of the property and adds to the historic associations and architectural qualities for which the site is significant.

#### *Shop*

The shop was built as a garage to house equipment for the Humboldt National Forest. As a modified version of Region Four Plan 35, it is unique to the forest and is a contributing resource.

#### *Storage*

Like most large compounds, the Fir Street Compound provided gas and oil to Forest Service vehicles and equipment. The storage building, constructed to house and distribute these commodities, is a contributing resource.

#### *Tire Storage*

The tire storage building is a contributing resource. It was constructed and moved to the site during the periods of significance and is characteristic of Forest Service design. It relates to the documented significance of the property and adds to the historic associations and architectural qualities for which the site is significant.

# SIERRA FRONT

## Summary of Sites for the Bridgeport Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Bridgeport Administrative Site	TY-4196	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Site not eligible; Dwelling and Woodshed eligible under Criterion C	Architecture; Politics/Government; Conservation
Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin	TY-4969	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Piute Meadows Guard Station	TY-4971	Federal Government: Military; The Public Domain	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Military; Politics/Government; Conservation; Architecture
Wheeler Guard Station	TY-4970	Federal Government: Military; The Public Domain	Not eligible	--

## Summary of Sites for the Carson Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Carson Administrative Site	TY-3273	The Public Domain	Site not eligible; White House eligible under Criterion C	Architecture
Connells Camp Administrative Site	TY-3335	Grazing on the Mono National Forest and Sierra Nevada	Officially determined eligible under Criterion A (1994)	Agriculture
Dog Valley Guard Station	TY-4972	The Public Domain	Site not eligible; Sign Building and VIS office eligible under Criterion C	Architecture; Conservation
Markleeville Guard Station	TY-4425	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Officially determined ineligible (1998)	--
Soda Springs Administrative Site	TY-3334	The Public Domain	Officially determined eligible under Criteria A and C (1994)	Politics/Government; Conservation Architecture

**Bridgeport Ranger District**



Photo: Bridgeport "B" Dwelling

**TY-4196, BRIDGEPORT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Bridgeport Ranger District  
 Mono County, California  
 T5N, R24E, S23

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Bridgeport Warehouse/Shop	1322	1931	Ineligible
Bridgeport "B" (North) Dwelling	1121	1933	Eligible
Bridgeport Woodshed	1603	c.1935	Eligible
Bridgeport Bunkhouse #1 (old office)	1187	1962	Ineligible
Bridgeport "A" (West) Dwelling	1148	1963	Ineligible
Bridgeport Tool Shed	1604	1964	Ineligible
Bridgeport "C" (East) Dwelling	1188	1968	Ineligible
Bridgeport Sewer Plant	1503	1973	Ineligible
Bridgeport Bunkhouse #2	1186	1996	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

As early as 1979, Site TY-4196 was evaluated as having historic and prehistoric significance and being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This was superseded by a 1990 report, which erroneously stated the remaining 1930s structures retained little integrity due to modifications. Of the three remaining historic buildings, only the warehouse has been significantly altered. The dwelling and its associated woodshed retain high integrity. It is recommended that they are eligible to the National Register under Criterion C.

*Warehouse/Shop*

Due to significant alterations, the original appearance of the warehouse is no longer intact. The building is not eligible due to this loss of integrity.

### *"B" (North) Dwelling*

The dwelling is eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1933. It is an intact example of Blanchard and Maher's Plan A-1 as illustrated in Dana Supernowicz's examination of administrative buildings in Region Five. The house was designed by Norman K. Blanchard and Edward J. Maher, who were instrumental in the design and development of Forest Service administrative sites in Region 5 (California). Supernowicz writes that this was the first residence plan completed by the two architects and that the first one was probably not constructed until 1934. This indicates that the Bridgeport house, constructed in 1933, is one of the first (if not the first) of these houses to be built. There are two dwellings of this type on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The other, located at the Markleeville Guard Station, has lost its integrity due to alterations.

### *Woodshed*

As an associated structure of the dwelling, the woodshed is also eligible under Criterion C. It retains integrity and appears to be of a standard plan designed by Blanchard and Maher.

### ***Important References***

"Bridgeport Administrative Site Study, 1979" TMs. Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

Levulett, Valerie. "Historic Property Survey Report for Construction of a Proposed Passing Lane Along Highway 395, Mono County, California, Report No. 9-Mno-395, August 1990."

Merriam, C. Hart. "California Cultural Resource Report No. CA:MON:12, 1938." California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.

Supernowicz, Dana E. *Contextual History of Forest Service Administration Buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region*. n.p.: USDA Forest Service Region 5, January 1989.



Photo: Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin

**TY-4969, BUCKEYE SNOW SURVEY CABIN**

Bridgeport Ranger District  
Mono County, California  
T4N, R23E, S20

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin	1120	1926	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site TY-4969 is not eligible to the National Register. It is an early example of a snow survey cabin on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and is associated with snow surveying pioneer J.E. Church. However, the cabin has lost integrity due to the removal of character-defining features including windows, door, roofing material and the "Santa Claus" chimney.



Photo: Piute Meadows Cabin

**TY-4971, PIUTE MEADOWS GUARD STATION**

Bridgeport Ranger District  
 Mono County, California  
 T4N, R22E, S15

<i><b>Building Name</b></i>	<i><b>No.</b></i>	<i><b>Const. Date</b></i>	<i><b>Eligibility</b></i>
Piute Meadows Cabin	1119	1944	Eligible
Piute Meadows Storage Shed	1323	c.1944	Eligible
Piute Meadows Latrine	1616	1980	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

*Summary*

It is recommended that the cabin and storage shed at Site TY-4971 are eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1942-44. The cabin and its associated shed (originally a latrine) were constructed of native materials in the Park Rustic style by conscientious objectors from Camp Antelope. Opposed to war, these men represented a shift in military dealings with pacifists and contributed to significant forest development during a period of labor shortages. The fiberglass latrine is a non-contributing resource due to its age.

*Cabin*

The Park Rustic style of the cabin is unusual for administrative sites on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. This style was popularized by the National Park Service and some regions of the Forest Service but is rarely found in Region Four. The rusticity, portrayed by the use of stone and logs in combination with vernacular forms, was appealing to the public and was typically used for recreation-related structures. With its high integrity, the cabin is a fine example of the style and represents a

departure from standard plans and materials used by the Forest Service at the time of its construction. It also serves as a tangible reminder of the conscientious objectors' contributions during World War II.

*Storage Shed*

The original latrine, now used as a storage shed, is eligible as an associated feature with the cabin. It was also constructed in the Park Rustic style.



Photo: Wheeler Bunkhouse

**TY-4970, WHEELER GUARD STATION**

Bridgeport Ranger District  
 Mono County, California  
 T6N, R23E, S22 and 23

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Wheeler Bunkhouse	1116	1914	Ineligible
Wheeler Garage/Warehouse	1315	1914	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site TY-4970 is not eligible to the National Register. The integrity of the 1914 site and buildings has been lost due to drastic remodeling of the dwelling, relocation of and alterations to the garage/warehouse, and loss of early landscaping. Although conscientious objectors from CPS Camp Antelope remodeled the dwelling, *National Register Bulletin 15* states, “the property’s specific association must be considered important as well.” The 1942 remodeling of the 1914 dwelling is less representative of the conscientious objectors’ work than other resources in the area. In contrast, the Piute Meadows Guard Station, also located on the Bridgeport Ranger District, represents an important association. There, the men constructed a cabin and latrine of native materials in the Park Rustic style. The Magnolia Residence site on the Tonopah Ranger District also portrays a stronger association with the conscientious objectors.

*Bunkhouse*

The addition of a wrap-around sleeping porch to the 1914 cabin was a significant alteration resulting in a loss of integrity. The work was carried out by conscientious objectors during World War II. However, this work does not represent a strong association with them, as do the Piute Meadows Guard Station and the Magnolia Residence. Other alterations that compromise various aspects of integrity include the brick lean-to addition on the west, the wood deck on the south, asbestos shingle siding, and interior finishes.

*Garage/Warehouse*

Archival information indicates the garage/warehouse was either moved from another location on site or was rotated 90 degrees. This and the removal of the bathroom at one end have only slightly diminished the building's integrity. The building does not individually meet the National Register criteria and is, consequently, ineligible.

**Carson Ranger District**



Photo: Carson White House

**TY-3273, CARSON ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Carson Ranger District  
Carson City, Nevada  
T15N, R20E, S20

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Carson White House	1211	1946	Eligible
Carson Garage	1301	1952	Ineligible
Carson District Office	1210	1968	Ineligible
Carson District Modular Office	1215	1992	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

It is recommended that the Carson White House, located on Site TY-3273, is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1946. It clearly illustrates a shift from standard Forest Service designs of the New Deal Era to a new architectural identity of the post-war era. Designed by Region Four Architect George Nichols, it represents a response to available materials and prevalent styles of the time. There are no other buildings of this type on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and no others have been identified on the other national forests in Region Four.



Photo: Connells Camp Cabin

**TY-3335, CONNELLS CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Carson Ranger District  
 Alpine County, California  
 T7N, R22E, S18

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Connells Camp Cabin	1165	c.1945	Eligible
Connells Camp Latrine	1699	c.1945	Eligible

**Statement of Significance**

In 1994, Site TY-3335 was determined to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the significant theme of grazing on the Mono National Forest and the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada Range. A review of this site shows this to be an accurate evaluation. It should be noted that Connells Camp is not a historic administrative site. It has only been used in that capacity in recent years.

**Important References**

Palmer, Rebecca. "Determination of Eligibility for the Connell Cabin, Forest Service Site TY-3335, 1994."



Photo: Dog Valley VIS Office

**TY-4972, DOG VALLEY GUARD STATION**

Carson Ranger District  
 Sierra County, California  
 T20N, R17E, S25

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Dog Valley Fire Cache	1313	c.1945	Ineligible
Dog Valley Office	1206	c.1945	Ineligible
Dog Valley Sign Building	1355	c.1945	Eligible
Dog Valley VIS Office	1208	c.1945	Eligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site TY-4972 is not eligible to the National Register, but that two of its buildings are individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945. Although the site is strongly associated with conscientious objectors from Camp Antelope, it has a low degree of integrity. Many of the original buildings and features no longer exist and a reconnaissance survey revealed no archeological features that would make the site eligible under Criterion D. It is recommended that the sign building and the VIS office are eligible to the National Register under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945.

*Fire Cache*

The fire cache, originally built as a bathhouse, would be a contributing resource if the site were eligible as a district. As this is not the case, and the building does not independently meet the criteria, it is not eligible to the National Register.

### *Office*

Like the fire cache, the office would be a contributing structure in an eligible district. However, it is not in an eligible district and it does not independently meet the criteria. Consequently, it is not eligible to the National Register.

### *Sign Building and VIS Office*

These two buildings are eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945. They are two of four remaining examples of early pre-fabricated portable structures used by the Forest Service for various administrative purposes. Constructed of modular panels bolted together, these types of structures were placed throughout the Forest to serve many purposes. Since they were designed to be portable, their significance is not tied to the site. They may have been constructed by conscientious objectors, but this is presently speculative. Should future evidence prove that conscientious objectors did build them, they would also be eligible under Criterion A for that association.



Photo: Markleeville VIS Office

**TY-4425, MARKLEEVILLE GUARD STATION**

Carson Ranger District  
 Alpine County, California  
 T10N, R20E, S21

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Markleeville Dwelling A	1110	1933	Ineligible
Markleeville Garage/Warehouse	1311	1933	Ineligible
Markleeville VIS Office	1213	1933	Ineligible
Markleeville Gas/Storage Shed	1306	1934	Ineligible
Markleeville Prevention Office	1201	1934	Ineligible
Markleeville Storage Shed	1312	1937	Ineligible
Markleeville Bunkhouse	1113	c.1937	Ineligible
Markleeville A-Frame Shed #1	1308	1957	Ineligible
Markleeville A-Frame Shed #2	1309	1957	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

In 1998, Site TY-4425 was determined to be ineligible for the National Register due to numerous building relocations and substantial alterations (vinyl siding, composition roofing, aluminum windows, etc.) that have resulted in a loss of integrity. A second review of the site shows this to be an accurate evaluation.

***Important References***

Kumiega, Karen. "Markleeville Guard Station Narrative Report and Evaluation, Heritage Resource Report TY-98-1258, 4 September 1998."



Photo: Soda Springs Cabin

**TY-3334, SODA SPRINGS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Carson Ranger District  
 Alpine County, California  
 T8N, R21E, S27

<i><b>Building Name</b></i>	<i><b>No.</b></i>	<i><b>Const. Date</b></i>	<i><b>Eligibility</b></i>
Soda Springs Storage Shed	1394	c.1935	Not eligible
Soda Springs Cabin	1112	1941	Eligible
Soda Springs Storage/Tack Room	1370	1966	Not eligible
Soda Springs Latrine		c.1966	Not eligible

***Statement of Significance***

In 1994, the Cabin at Site TY-3334 was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the public administration and resource conservation plan of the Mono National Forest. It is eligible under Criterion C as a characteristic example of Forest Service designs of the New Deal era in Region Five. A second review of the site shows the 1994 determination of eligibility for the cabin to be accurate and that the period of significance is 1941. Although not discussed, the storage shed is not eligible as it appears to have been moved from a recreational site later. The other two buildings are not eligible due to their ages.

***Important References***

Palmer, Rebecca. "Determination of Eligibility for the Soda Springs Guard Station, Forest Service Site TY-3334, August 1994."

# NORTHEAST NEVADA

## Summary of Sites for the Jarbidge Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Mahoney Guard Station	HM-34	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture
Pole Creek Guard Station	HM-02594	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Site not eligible; Bunkhouse eligible under Criteria A and C	Politics/Government; Architecture

## Summary of Sites for the Mountain City Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
76 Creek Administrative Site	HM-02595	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture
Gold Creek Guard Station	HM-663	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Listed under Criteria A and C (1992)	Conservation; Architecture Politics/Government
Mountain City Old Compound	HM-904	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture Politics/Government
Mountain City Hay Shed	HM-02610	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C as part of HM-904	Conservation; Architecture Politics/Government

## Summary of Sites for the Ruby Mountains Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Harrison Pass Guard Station	HM-02596	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Lamoille Guard Station	HM-903	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture Politics/Government
Ruby Guard Station	HM-02597	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Site not eligible; Cellar eligible under Criterion C	Architecture
Wells Administrative Site	HM-02598	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Not eligible	--

### Summary of Sites for the Santa Rosa Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Buckskin Snow Survey Cabin	HM-02599	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Not eligible	--
Calico Ranger Station	HM-02611	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Laca Administrative Site	HM-02612	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Lamance Administrative Site	HM-02613	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Lamance Powder House	HM-02609	People: The Italians; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Ethnic Heritage; Architecture; Politics/Government
Martin Creek Guard Station	HM-02614	People: The Italians; Depression-Era Relief Programs; The Public Domain	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Ethnic Heritage; Politics/Government; Conservation; Architecture
Paradise Valley Guard Station	HM-708	Depression-Era Relief Programs; The Public Domain	Listed under Criteria A and C (1996)	Politics/Government; Conservation; Architecture

## Jarbidge Ranger District



Photo: Mahoney Dwelling

### HM-34, MAHONEY GUARD STATION

Jarbidge Ranger District  
Elko County, Nevada  
T46N, R58E, S9

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Mahoney Office	1207	1903	Non-contributing
Mahoney Dwelling	1108	1912	Contributing
Mahoney Barn	1317	1921	Contributing
Mahoney Storage Shed	1354	c.1930	Contributing
Mahoney Latrine	1602	1931	Contributing

### **Statement of Significance**

#### *Summary*

It is recommended that Site HM-34 is eligible to the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1912-1931. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its strong association with early Federal policies regarding conservation and management of natural resources on public lands. It is also eligible under Criterion C as one of few sites retaining the characteristics of Forest Service administrative sites prior to the New Deal era. These characteristics include the re-use of existing buildings, vernacular building forms, expansion of buildings to meet growing needs, and the recycling of building materials to construct new buildings.

#### *Office*

The office, a log building that served as the original ranger station, was once determined to be eligible to the National Register but has since been substantially altered with the removal of original logs, door and window replacement, and door relocation. Because of this significant loss of integrity, it no longer meets the definition of an eligible or contributing resource.

#### *Dwelling*

The dwelling has medium integrity, with several alterations carried out in the 1930s and 1960s. However, it retains its overall design and many original materials and features, as well as a feeling of its 1912 construction date. While its individual merit may be somewhat compromised, it contributes to the district's historical associations and architectural character.

#### *Barn*

The barn is much as it appeared after it was extended in 1928. Along with the other buildings on site, it served an important purpose in the administration of the Jarbidge Ranger District. It has high integrity and is a contributing resource.

#### *Storage Shed*

Although the storage shed was moved to the site after the period of significance, it is contributing as it adds to the district's historic associations and architectural qualities, relates to the documented significance of the property and possesses historic integrity.

#### *Latrine*

The latrine has very high integrity and pre-dates the construction of standard Forest Service plans. It is a contributing resource to the district.



Photo: Pole Creek Bunkhouse

**HM-02594, POLE CREEK GUARD STATION**

Jarbridge Ranger District  
 Elko County, Nevada  
 T46N, R59E, S13

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Pole Creek Storage Shed	1334	1928	Ineligible
Pole Creek Dwelling	1120	1933	Ineligible
Pole Creek Fire Cache	1318	1933	Ineligible
Pole Creek Office	1206	1933	Ineligible
Pole Creek Bunkhouse	1121	c.1939	Eligible
Pole Creek Latrine	1355	1968	Ineligible
Pole Creek Gas House	1319	1969	Ineligible
Pole Creek Generator Bldg.	1359	1969	Ineligible
Pole Creek Shop/Warehouse	1368	1974	Ineligible
Pole Creek Tack /Hay Shed	1361	1978	Ineligible
Pole Creek Pavilion	1383	1980	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site HM-02594 is not eligible to the National Register, but that the bunkhouse is individually eligible under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of c.1939. Although the Pole Creek Guard Station is associated with the early administration of the Humboldt National Forest and with Forest Service development during the New Deal era, the site does not strongly represent either. Six of the eleven buildings were constructed since the late 1960s, as were other features such as the trailer pads. Only the storage shed remains from the early period (1908-1929), while two of the three

resources constructed during the New Deal era (1930-1942) have low integrity due to substantial alterations.

#### *Storage Shed*

Although the storage shed is associated with the first phase of development, it holds no individual merit that warrants a determination of eligibility independent of the site.

#### *Dwelling*

The dwelling is one of the altered New Deal-era buildings. It was built of Region Four Plan 7 but was quickly converted to a Plan 7A, a popular choice for guard station houses. The dwelling's integrity is seriously compromised by the removal of walls (including an original exterior wall), window and door replacement, the enclosure of the porch, and remodeling of the bathroom and interior finishes. The loss of the porch also compromises the building's integrity because it was a major character-defining element with features such as box columns, moulding, wood flooring and a beaded ceiling. Better examples of this plan can be found at Berry Creek Guard Station, Ellison Guard Station, Kyle Canyon Guard Station, and Lee Canyon Guard Station.

#### *Fire Cache*

The fire cache, formerly a barn, is one of the New Deal-era buildings. Its interior integrity has been compromised by the removal of mangers and stalls, but the exterior is relatively intact. However, it is not a rare or unique building plan and does not warrant a determination of individual eligibility.

#### *Office*

Like the dwelling, the office has been substantially altered and is no longer recognizable as a Region Four Plan 23 garage. Better examples of this building type are found at Berry Creek Guard Station and Ellison Guard Station.

#### *Bunkhouse*

The bunkhouse is individually eligible under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of c.1939. It is historically significant for its direct association with the CCC and as the only remaining example of this building type on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Designed as a portable building of pre-fabricated panels, it served as barracks at Camp Antelope, California, and a camp for the CCC and later for conscientious objectors. Despite some interior modifications, the building retains its character-defining features and serves the same purpose for which it was constructed.

## Mountain City Ranger District



Photo: 76 Creek Cabin

### HM-02595, 76 CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Mountain City Ranger District  
Elko County, Nevada  
T44N, R58E, S6

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
76 Creek Cabin	1119	1936	Eligible
76 Creek Latrine		recent	Ineligible

### Statement of Significance

It is recommended that the 76 Creek Cabin on Site HM-02595 is eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1936. Used as a snow survey cabin, it is the Forest's only remaining resource of this type in its original setting and with high integrity. Snow surveying was important in the Federal administration of public lands. George L. Nichols developed the design, known as Region Four Plan 133-A, as a tourist cabin. While its picturesque image is different from typical administration buildings, its construction techniques and materials are the same. The latrine is not historic and is, therefore, ineligible.

The Basque oven, located near the cabin, was not evaluated within this context of administrative facilities. Forest Service Report No. HM-97-0784 provides more information about the oven, as well as other resources related to Basque shepherding such as arboglyphs, *harri mutil*, and campsites.



Photo: Gold Creek Cellar

**HM-663, GOLD CREEK GUARD STATION**

Mountain City Ranger District  
 Elko County, Nevada  
 T45N, R56E, S32

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Gold Creek Dwelling	1118	1911	Contributing
Gold Creek Generator House	1501	1912	Contributing*
Gold Creek Garage/Office	1202	1933	Contributing
Gold Creek Barn	1312	1934	Contributing
Gold Creek Cellar	1314	1935	Contributing
Gold Creek Latrine (old)	1603	c.1935	Contributing*
Gold Creek Cabin/Storage	1358	1935	Contributing
Gold Creek Bunkhouse 1	1104	1936	Non-Contributing
Gold Creek Gas and Oil House	1313	1938	Contributing
Gold Creek Bunkhouse 2	1103	c.1940	Non-Contributing
Gold Creek Latrine (new)	1640	1970s?	Non-Contributing*
Gold Creek Small Storage	1382	1970s?	Non-Contributing*

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

The Gold Creek Ranger Station (now designated a guard station) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1992 under Criteria A and C as a district. The areas and periods of significance were identified as Politics/Government (1933-1938), Conservation (1911-1916), and Architecture (1933-1938). It was listed under Criterion A for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and early Federal policies regarding conservation and management of natural resources on public lands in Northeastern Nevada. It was also listed under Criterion C as representative of Forest Service administrative compounds in Nevada.

\*The Generator House ("Shop"), Bunkhouse 1 ("Tourist Cabin"), and Bunkhouse 2 ("Tourist Cabin")

were considered non-contributing structures at the time the site was listed on the National Register. Research carried out since that time indicates that the generator house meets the criteria as a contributing resource. The historic latrine was not included in the nomination, but should be considered a contributing resource. The small storage building and new latrine, which were not addressed in the nomination, are not historic and are, therefore, non-contributing resources. It is recommended that an addendum to the National Register record be submitted to reflect this new information.

#### *Dwelling*

Although the dwelling was constructed in 1911, it characterizes the 1933-1938 period when it was extensively remodeled by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Interior finishes have been modernized, but the interior layout is virtually unchanged. The house retains most of its character-defining features from the 1930s, as well as a few from the earlier period. These include the cove siding, exposed purlins and rafter tails, brick chimneys, doors, windows, beaded porch paneling, cabinets, and shelving.

#### *Generator Shed*

The National Register Nomination classified the generator shed ("shop") as a non-contributing structure. However, research carried out since 1992 shows that it meets the definition of a contributing structure. Like the dwelling, the generator shed was constructed as one of the first buildings at the Gold Creek Ranger Station. It originally served as a barn but was converted to a shop/machine shed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The work included removal of the top half of the structure and installation of corrugated metal siding. The generator shed does not retain integrity from the 1911-1916 period, but has a high degree of integrity from the 1933-1938 period. It is recommended that an addendum to the National Register record be submitted to reflect this new information.

#### *Garage/Office*

The storeroom of the garage was converted to an office and later a kitchen. However, the work was carried out in a sensitive manner and the exterior remains virtually unchanged. The garage is clearly recognizable as a representative example of Region Four Plan 21 and contributes to the architectural character of the historic district.

#### *Barn*

Like the garage, the barn was converted to a new use to accommodate changing administrative needs. The work was carried out sympathetically and the exterior of the building retains its character-defining features: exposed rafters, cove siding, windows and doors. It is a contributing resource.

#### *Cellar*

The cellar, with its fine stone construction and high integrity, is a contributing resource. It is a unique building, compared to others built by the Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps throughout Nevada.

#### *Latrine (old)*

The latrine, although in poor condition, has integrity and is a contributing resource. It is of Region Four Plan 70, which was used for latrines at administrative sites improved or constructed during the New Deal era. The latrines were often moved to new locations on a site, or to a new site altogether. A handful of these latrines remain on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

#### *Cabin/Storage*

The Cabin/Storage building is referred to as a "tourist cabin" in the National Register Nomination and was classified as a contributing building. It was constructed in support of snow surveying, which was important in the Federal administration of public lands, particularly in the area of water management. Originally known as the North Fork snow survey cabin, it is contributing because it is individually eligible under Criterion C and meets Criterion Consideration B. The cabin is of Region Four Plan 133-A, designed by George L. Nichols as a tourist cabin. While its picturesque image is different from typical administration buildings, its construction techniques and materials are the same. The building was moved in keeping with historic Forest Service patterns. The interior has been modified, but the exterior

still has integrity. Two other buildings of this type exist on the Forest: the 76 Creek Cabin (eligible) and Gold Creek Bunkhouse 1 (non-contributing due to alterations).

#### *Bunkhouse 1*

Bunkhouse 1 was moved from the Coon Creek snow survey course. Referred to as a "tourist cabin" in the National Register Nomination, it was classified as a non-contributing building. This is attributed to a loss of integrity. Like the Cabin/Storage building, it would have been eligible under Criterion C if not for a 12' x 12' addition constructed in 1949, after the period of significance. This addition significantly alters the building, essentially doubling the size and number of rooms. Two other buildings of this standard Region Four Plan 133A exist on the Forest: the 76 Creek Cabin (eligible) and Gold Creek Cabin/Storage building (contributing).

#### *Gas and Oil House*

The gas and oil house is practically unchanged since it was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This utilitarian building is a fine example of Region Four Plan 95 and contributes to the historical associations and architectural character of the site.

#### *Bunkhouse 2*

Bunkhouse 2 is referred to as a "tourist cabin" in the National Register Nomination and was classified as a non-contributing building. This is attributed to its construction or placement on site after the period of significance. In addition, the building's integrity was considerably diminished with a post-1947 addition that doubled the size and number of rooms.

#### ***Important References***

Birk, Terry. *National Register Nomination for Gold Creek Ranger Station*. April 16, 1992.



Photo: Mountain City Garage/Storeroom (left) and Dwelling (right)

**HM-904, MOUNTAIN CITY OLD COMPOUND**

Mountain City Ranger District  
 Elko County, Nevada  
 T45N, R53E, S24

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Mountain City Dwelling	1115	1910	Contributing
Mountain City Cellar	1364	1926	Non-contributing
Mountain City Barn	1306	1933	Contributing
Mountain City Garage/Storeroom	1308	1933	Contributing
Mountain City Pump House	1367	1933	Contributing
Mountain City Gas and Oil House	1309	1936	Contributing
Mountain City Fire Cache	1310	1940	Contributing
Mountain City APW Building		1964	Non-contributing
Mountain City Shed (prefab)		1980s?	Non-contributing

**HM-02610, MOUNTAIN CITY HAY SHED, NEW COMPOUND**

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Mountain City Hay Shed	5654	c.1940	Contributing

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Sites HM-904 and HM-02610 are eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C as a discontinuous district with a period of significance of 1933-1940. Though physically separated, the buildings of the Old Compound and the hay shed at the New Compound functioned together historically as the Mountain City Ranger Station. The district is eligible under Criterion A because it is strongly associated with Depression-era relief programs and early Federal policies regarding conservation and management of natural resources on public lands. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a representation of Forest Service re-development of administrative sites during the New Deal era. Like Gold Creek Ranger Station, the site was redeveloped with the construction of new

buildings and remodeling of older buildings when relief funds and labor became available during the New Deal era. The APW building and prefabricated shed are non-contributing resources due to their ages.

#### *Dwelling*

The dwelling does not retain integrity from the site's first development period of 1910-1927 but does have integrity from the second development period. It was constructed as a two-room house in 1910 and had two more rooms added in 1920. It was included in the 1930s re-development work, when relief funding and labor were used to expand and remodel the building. At that time, it was painted the standard color scheme of white with green trim to match the new buildings constructed during that period. Some alterations have been made since the period of significance, thus diminishing the dwelling's integrity. While it may have minimal individual merit, it still meets the definition of a contributing resource. It adds to the district's historic associations and architectural character.

#### *Cellar*

The cellar is a non-contributing resource because it has been significantly reconstructed after the period of significance with incompatible materials. As a building with few character-defining features, these alterations significantly impact the integrity. Most notable are the replacement of the pole roof, the inner door, and the outer door.

#### *Barn*

The barn is an example of a standard plan modified slightly at construction to meet the needs of a particular ranger station. This included the installation of a small double door at the haymow to facilitate hay storage. Although such modifications occurred often, they were expected to receive approval from the Regional Office. The barn maintains high integrity and contributes to the district's significance.

#### *Garage/Storeroom*

Although it is not rare, the garage/storeroom is a fine example of Region Four Plan 21, a popular choice for ranger stations. It retains integrity and contributes to the site's historic significance and architectural character.

#### *Pump House*

Like the pump houses at Lamoille and Paradise Valley ranger stations, this building was modified by the removal of its top half and windmill in its early years. Despite this alteration, the pump house retains adequate integrity and adds to the district's historic significance. It is, therefore, a contributing structure.

#### *Gas and Oil House*

The gas and oil house, like the barn, was slightly modified when it was built at the Mountain City Ranger Station. It is of Region Four Plan 126E, which was designed for work camps that were characterized by board-and-batten siding. The structure was clad with double-drop siding to match the other buildings. It is highly intact and contributes to the district's historic associations and architectural character.

#### *Fire Cache*

Like many historic Forest Service buildings, the fire cache was relocated and converted to a new use to accommodate changing administrative needs. It was originally built as a hay barn nearby, was later moved to the main compound to serve as a garage, and is now used to store fire equipment. The building meets Criterion Consideration B, has high integrity, and is a contributing resource in the Mountain City Ranger Station district.

#### *Hay Shed*

The hay shed has high integrity, remaining virtually unchanged since it was built c.1940. It is a contributing structure to the Mountain City Ranger Station district.

**Ruby Mountains Ranger District**



Photo: Harrison Pass Storage

**HM-02596, HARRISON PASS GUARD STATION**

Ruby Mountains Ranger District  
Elko County, Nevada  
T29N, R57E, S31

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Harrison Pass Cabin	1123	c.1929	Ineligible
Harrison Pass Storage	1320	1929	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

It is recommended that Site HM-02596 is not eligible to the National Register because it does not strongly demonstrate an important association with the historic themes of Forest Service administrative sites. Compared to other guard stations constructed before the New Deal era, it has minimal components. Other sites on the Forest, including the Mahoney Guard Station and the Meadow Canyon Guard Station, better illustrate Forest Service administrative compounds of this time. Neither the cabin nor storage shed meet criteria to warrant an individual determination of eligibility.



Photo: Lamoille Dwelling

**HM-903, LAMOILLE GUARD STATION**

Ruby Mountains Ranger District  
 Elko County, Nevada  
 T33N, R58E, S19

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Lamoille Office/Bunkhouse	1203	1934	Contributing
Lamoille Barn	1321	1936	Contributing
Lamoille Garage	1301	1936	Contributing
Lamoille Gas and Oil House	1322	1936	Contributing
Lamoille Pump House	1323	1936	Contributing
Lamoille Warehouse	1303	1936	Contributing
Lamoille Dwelling	1101	1938	Contributing
Lamoille APW Bunkhouse	1143	1964	Non-contributing

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that Site HM-903 is eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C as a district with a period of significance of 1934-1938. It is associated with the early Federal management of public lands, Civilian Conservation Corps Camp F-1, and the Works Progress Administration. The compound is one of the finest and most intact examples of Forest Service design and site planning during the New Deal era. The APW bunkhouse is a non-contributing resource because it was constructed after the period of significance and is less than 50 years old. It also detracts from the historic character of the site.

#### *Office/Bunkhouse*

Although alterations diminish the individual merit of the office/bunkhouse, it still meets the criteria of a contributing building to the Lamoille Guard Station. It retains several aspects of integrity (e.g., location, setting, workmanship, feeling) and most of the character-defining features remain.

#### *Barn*

Although some interior modifications have been made, the barn's exterior is highly intact. It finely portrays the design of Region Four Plan 11 and contributes to the district's historic significance.

#### *Garage*

The garage is of Region Four Plan 21, a popular choice for ranger stations on the Humboldt National Forest. It has a high degree of integrity and contributes greatly to the site's significance.

#### *Gas and Oil House*

The gas and oil house is of Region Four Plan 95 and has a high degree of integrity. Constructed with one door rather than standard two, it retains its character-defining features and is a contributing structure.

#### *Pump House*

Like the pump houses at Mountain City and Paradise Valley, the top half of this pump house was removed in its early years. The pump house still retains many aspects of integrity and adds to the district's historic associations and architectural character. It is a contributing structure.

#### *Warehouse*

The warehouse, with its compatible addition, adds to the district's historic significance and is a contributing structure.

#### *Dwelling*

The dwelling is a fine example of Region Four Plan 1 and retains most of its character-defining features. The conversion of the upper floor to bedrooms, requiring the insertion of a staircase, was a standard alteration to this building plan. Developed by the regional office, the conversion plan was implemented on many Plan 1 houses throughout Region Four. The house is a contributing resource to the district, as it has high integrity and adds to the architectural character of the site.



Photo: Ruby Cellar

**HM-02597, RUBY GUARD STATION**

Ruby Mountains Ranger District  
 Elko County, Nevada  
 T33N, R60E, S20

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Ruby Barn	1324	1915	Ineligible
Ruby Pump House	1325	1919	Ineligible
Ruby Cellar	1326	1924	Eligible
Ruby Latrine 1	1617	c.1935	Ineligible
Ruby Latrine 2	1640	c.1935	Ineligible
Ruby Dwelling	1139	c.1937	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that Site HM-02597 is not eligible to the National Register but that the cellar is individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1924. The integrity of the site during its period of development (1915-24) was seriously diminished with the removal of the original house, latrine, fence and other features. The non-historic relocation of the three New Deal-era buildings (house and latrines) onto the site occurred after the potential periods of significance.

### *Barn*

The barn, while historic, does not meet the criteria for an individual determination of eligibility. Alone, it is not strongly associated with a historically significant event, pattern or person, nor does it represent a unique or fine example of architecture.

### *Pump House*

The pump house lacks distinction and a strong association with historically significant events, patterns and people. It does not meet the criteria for an individual determination of eligibility.

### *Cellar*

The cellar is individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1924. It has high integrity and is of unusual construction as compared to other cellars on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Constructed in 1924 by a local man, the cellar has concrete stem walls topped by logs and a front-gabled roof. The rustic and irregular logs form an interesting juxtaposition with the more finished concrete and the siding in the gable ends.

### *Latrines*

The latrines are of Region Four Plan 70 and do not meet the criteria for individual determinations of eligibility. Many latrines of this type still exist in Region Four and several are on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. As they are easily moved, consideration should be given to relocating the latrines to eligible sites that have lost their Plan 70 latrines and to converting them to storage sheds.

### *Dwelling*

The dwelling is of Region Four Plan 7A and does not meet the criteria for an individual determination of eligibility. Other examples of this plan can be found at eligible sites that were developed during the New Deal era: Berry Creek Guard Station, Ellison Guard Station, Kyle Canyon Guard Station, Lee Canyon Guard Station, and Kingston Guard Station.



Photo: Wells Shop

**HM-02598, WELLS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Ruby Mountains Ranger District  
 Elko County, Nevada  
 T37N, R62E, S9

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Wells Shop	1502	c.1937	Ineligible
Wells Paint Storage	1357	1980	Ineligible
Wells Office	1213	1989	Ineligible
Wells Tack Shed	1373	1989	Ineligible
Wells Pesticide Storage	1376	1991	Ineligible
Wells Latrine	1600	1996	Ineligible
Wells Small Storage Shed		Recent	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

The Wells Administrative Site is not eligible to the National Register, having been developed beginning in the 1960s through the 1990s. It is recommended that the historic shop at Site HM-02598 is also not eligible. Although associated with the Clover Experiment Station, it has a very low degree of integrity. It has been altered and, more importantly, was moved to a site markedly different from its original site in setting and function.

## ***Santa Rosa Ranger District***



Photo: Buckskin Snow Survey Cabin

### **HM-02599, BUCKSKIN SNOW SURVEY CABIN**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
Humboldt County, Nevada  
T45N, R44E, S25

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Buckskin Snow Survey Cabin	1126	c.1935	Ineligible

### ***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that the cabin at Site HM-02599 is not eligible to the National Register. Although it is one of few extant buildings from a CCC camp, numerous alterations have compromised its integrity. It is no longer recognizable as a CCC camp building and it was moved to a markedly different setting. The Buckskin cabin has an association with the theme of snow surveying, but the association is not as strong as those buildings constructed specifically as snow survey cabins. The latter include the 76 Creek Cabin and the Stone Cabin, both of which are eligible to the National Register.



Photo: Calico Ranger Station (cabin)

**HM-02611, CALICO RANGER STATION**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
Humboldt County, Nevada  
T45N, R41E, S17

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Calico Cabin	n/a	1913	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that the cabin at Site HM-02611 is not eligible to the National Register due to a loss of integrity. Although it was one of the first administrative structures on the Santa Rosa National Forest and may be associated with Paradise Valley Italian stonemasonry, it has collapsed and is missing most of its character-defining features including the roof, windows and door.



Photo: Laca Cabin

**HM-02612, LACA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
 Humboldt County, Nevada  
 T46N, R41E, S16

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Laca Cabin	1128	c.1912	Ineligible
Laca Latrine	1641	c.1935	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that Site HM-02612 is not eligible to the National Register because the site does not represent an important association with significant historic themes. The site is not a historic administrative site and the cabin lacks integrity.

***Cabin***

The cabin has diminished integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

***Latrine***

The latrine is of Plan 70, which was used throughout Region Four during the New Deal era. As it is easily moved, consideration should be given to relocating the latrine to an eligible site of that era for use as a storage shed.



Photo: Lamance Cellar

**HM-02613, LAMANCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
 Humboldt County, Nevada  
 T42N, R39E, S17

<i>Building Name</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Const. Date</i>	<i>Eligibility</i>
Lamance Cellar	1328	1921	Ineligible
Lamance Barn	1329	1923	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site HM-02613 is not eligible to the National Register due to loss of integrity. The majority of the site's buildings and features, including the house, original barn, fence, flagpole, and woodshed, have been removed. The two remaining buildings, while old, do not represent a strong association with any potential area of significance, nor do they have architectural significance.

*Cellar*

The cellar may have been constructed by Italian stonemasons but this is merely speculative. It does not meet the criteria to warrant an individual determination of eligibility.

*Barn*

The barn, originally used as a tool shed, does not meet the criteria to warrant an individual determination of eligibility.



Photo: Lamance Powder House

**HM-02609, LAMANCE POWDER HOUSE**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
 Humboldt County, Nevada  
 T42N, R39E, S17

<i><b>Building Name</b></i>	<i><b>No.</b></i>	<i><b>Const. Date</b></i>	<i><b>Eligibility</b></i>
Lamance Powder House	1333	1939	Eligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site HM-02609 is eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1939. The structure was built by Virgil Pasquale and enrollees from CCC Camp F-5. Pasquale was an Italian stonemason from Paradise Valley who played a significant role in overseeing CCC crews and in the construction of numerous stone features on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The powder house is a fine example of Italian stonemasonry for which Paradise Valley is known and retains a high level of integrity. It was constructed to store explosives used by the CCC in constructing the Hinckey Summit Road.



Photo: Martin Creek Bunkhouse

**HM-02614, MARTIN CREEK GUARD STATION**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
 Humboldt County, Nevada  
 T44N, R39E, S24

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Martin Creek Barn	1330	1936	Contributing
Martin Creek Bunkhouse	1127	1936	Contributing
Martin Creek Cellar	1371	c.1936	Contributing
Martin Creek Latrine	1620	c.1936	Contributing

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site HM-02614 is eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1936-1941. The CCC, most likely from nearby Camp F-1, constructed new buildings, remodeled the ranger dwelling (now Laca cabin) and implemented a planting plan during this period. Although the cabin has been removed, the other buildings remain and the site retains its overall design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is eligible under Criterion A for its direct association with the CCC and as an intact example of a Forest Service guard station that was important in the administration of Forest Service lands. The site is also eligible under Criterion C for its association with CCC masonry foreman Virgil Pasquale. Pasquale was a local man of Italian heritage who played a significant role on the Santa Rosa district during the New Deal era.

***Barn***

The barn, with its high integrity, is a fine example of Region Four Plan 13A which was designed to accommodate two horses, tack, and hay storage. Construction of the stone foundation, typical of

Italian stonemasonry in Paradise Valley, was likely overseen by CCC masonry foreman Virgil Pasquale. The barn is a contributing resource to the district.

*Bunkhouse*

The bunkhouse was converted from a garage/storeroom only three years after its construction, during the period of significance, and is a contributing resource. Its foundation is typical of Italian stonemasonry in Paradise Valley, most likely constructed under CCC masonry foreman Virgil Pasquale. The bunkhouse is a contributing resource.

*Cellar*

The cellar is a contributing resource that is typical of Italian stonemasonry in Paradise Valley. It was likely constructed under CCC masonry foreman Virgil Pasquale.

*Latrine*

The latrine is typical of New Deal era construction. Built of Region Four Plan 70, it has a high degree of integrity and is a contributing resource.



Photo: Paradise Valley Office

**HM-708, PARADISE VALLEY GUARD STATION**

Santa Rosa Ranger District  
 Humboldt County, Nevada  
 T42N, R39E, S25

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Paradise Valley Barn	1331	1935	Contributing
Paradise Valley Garage/Washroom	1305	1935	Contributing
Paradise Valley Office	1205	1935	Contributing
Paradise Valley Pump House	1353	1935	Contributing
Paradise Valley Gas House/Storage	1332	1936	Contributing
Paradise Valley Bunkhouse	1129	c.1938	Contributing*
Paradise Valley Dwelling	1109	1941	Contributing
Paradise Valley Shop	1304	1941	Contributing

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

On June 19, 1996, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The areas and periods of significance are Politics/Government (1933-1941), Conservation (1933-1941), and Architecture (1934-1941). The site was listed under Criterion A for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and with Federal conservation policies. It was also listed under Criterion C as representative of Forest Service administrative compounds in Nevada.

\*When the site was listed, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places amended the nomination to designate the bunkhouse as a non-contributing resource. This was attributed to its move to the complex and reconfiguration after the period of significance. Recent research has proved that

moving and reconfiguring buildings is a significant historical trend for Forest Service administrative sites. These actions, carried out since the first years of the Agency, were important in accommodating changing administrative needs and management of public lands. In addition, the bunkhouse retains enough historic features to convey its architectural values, thus contributing to the compound's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. With this in mind, consideration should be given to amending the National Register Registration Form so that the bunkhouse is listed as a contributing resource.

### ***Important References***

Poche', Judith. *National Register Nomination for Paradise Valley Ranger Station*. January 2, 1996.

"Supplemental Listing Record," NRIS Reference Number 96000662, 19 June 1996.

# CENTRAL NEVADA

## Summary of Sites for the Austin Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Austin Ranger Dwelling	TY-5012	The Public Domain; Commerce/ Industry: Prostitution	Not eligible	--
Austin Work Center	TY-5011	The Public Domain	Site not eligible; Tool Shed eligible under Criterion C	Architecture; Conservation
Blackburn Ranger Station	TY-5016	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criterion A	Conservation
Kingston Guard Station	TY-5013	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C; Tool Shed individually eligible under Criterion C	Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Reese River Guard Station	TY-5014	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Site is not eligible; Cap House & Office individually eligible under Criterion C	Politics/Government; Architecture
San Juan Guard Station	TY-5015	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--

## Summary of Sites for the Ely Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Berry Creek Guard Station	HM-02591	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Cherry Creek Guard Station	HM-02592	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Ellison Guard Station	HM-02593	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Ely Administrative Site	HM-02585	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Ely Powder House	HM-02607	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criterion C	Architecture

## Summary of Sites for the Tonopah Ranger District

Site Name	Site No.	Theme(s)	Eligibility	Area(s) of Significance
Hunts Canyon Guard Station	TY-5017	The Public Domain	Not eligible	--
Magnolia Residence	TY-5018	The Public Domain; Government/Politics: Military	Eligible under Criterion A	Politics/Government; Military
Meadow Canyon Guard Station	TY-5019	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture
Stone Cabin Administrative Site	TY-5020	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Conservation; Architecture
Tonopah Sandia Housing	TY-5022	The Public Domain; Government/Politics: Military	Not eligible	--
Tonopah Stables	TY-5021	The Public Domain; Government/Politics: Military	Not eligible	--

***Austin Ranger District***



Photo: Austin Ranger Dwelling

**TY-5012, AUSTIN RANGER DWELLING**

Austin Ranger District  
Lander County, Nevada  
T19N, R44E, S19

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Austin Ranger Dwelling	1147	1885/1975/1978	Ineligible
Austin Ranger Dwelling Garage	1317	1969	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site TY-5012 is not eligible to the National Register. The site is not a historic administrative site and is not associated with any significant theme. The garage does not meet the 50-year age requirement. Although the original part of the dwelling was reportedly constructed as early as 1885, historic elements are no longer identifiable due to major alterations and extensive additions.



Photo: Austin Dwelling

**TY-5011, AUSTIN WORK CENTER**

Austin Ranger District  
 Lander County, Nevada  
 T19N, R44, S19

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Austin Dwelling	1128	1910	Ineligible
Austin Cellar	1327	1933	Ineligible
Austin Warehouse/Bunkhouse	1333	1933	Ineligible
Austin Tool Shed	1380	c.1945	Eligible

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that Site TY-5011 is not eligible to the National Register, but the tool shed is individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945. Although it is associated with the early administration of the Toiyabe National Forest and with Forest Service development during the New Deal era, the site does not strongly represent either, particularly when compared to other sites.

***Dwelling***

The dwelling has been altered several times and, as a result, has diminished integrity. Other examples of Forest Service houses constructed before the New Deal era are found at National Register-eligible sites such as Meadow Canyon Guard Station, Gold Creek Ranger Station, Mountain City Ranger Station, and Mahoney Guard Station.

### *Cellar*

The cellar is identical to the cellar at Berry Creek Guard Station, which is a fine example of Forest Service compounds of the New Deal era. Unlike the Berry Creek Cellar, the Austin Cellar is not a contributing element to an architecturally cohesive compound.

### *Warehouse/Bunkhouse*

The warehouse does not characterize typical Forest Service architecture nor does it have individual architectural merit. An example of a similar structure can be found at the Fir Street Compound, an eligible site in Elko.

### *Tool Shed*

It is recommended that the tool shed is individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945. It is one of four remaining examples of early pre-fabricated portable structures used by the Forest Service for various administrative purposes. Since it was designed to be portable and was moved to its present location, its significance is not tied to the site.



Photo: Blackburn Ranger Station (cabin)

**TY-5016, BLACKBURN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Austin Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T15N, R48E, 26

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Blackburn Ranger Station	n/a	c.1908	Eligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that the log cabin on Site TY-5016 is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A with a period of significance of c.1908. It is the earliest remaining building associated with Forest Service management of the public domain in Nevada. It pre-dates Forest Service directives on developing administrative sites and buildings, representing a truly vernacular resource of the Agency's early years.



Photo: Kingston Barn

**TY-5013, KINGSTON GUARD STATION**

Austin Ranger District  
 Lander County, Nevada  
 T16N, R43E, S17

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Kingston Powerhouse	1328	1931	Contributing
Kingston Barn	1329	1936	Contributing
Kingston Bunkhouse	1130	1936	Contributing
Kingston Dwelling	1129	1936	Contributing
Kingston Cellar	1330	1939	Contributing
Kingston Tool Shed	1331	c.1945	Contributing/Eligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site TY-5013 is eligible under Criteria A and C as a district with a period of significance of 1936-1939. The site is strongly associated with Forest Service management of public lands in Nevada. Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service design and development during the New Deal era. The tool shed is individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945.

#### *Power House*

The 1931 power house is a contributing resource as it was on site during the period of significance and retains a high level of integrity. Originally constructed as a spring house, the building pre-dates Region Four standard plans.

#### *Barn*

Although in poor condition, the barn has very high integrity. With no alterations, it is an intact example of Region Four Plan 13A, a popular two-horse barn plan on the Forest, and is a contributing resource.

#### *Bunkhouse*

The bunkhouse was built as a garage/storeroom of Region Four Plan 21, a popular plan on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. In characteristic Forest Service fashion, it was converted to an alternate use only two years after construction to accommodate changing administrative needs. The conversion to a bunkhouse falls within the period of significance and the building is considered a contributing resource.

#### *Dwelling*

The dwelling is one of several examples of Region Four Plan 7A constructed on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Minor alterations have been made but the building retains integrity and contributes to the site's historic associations and architectural qualities. Of note is the retention of the original fold-down table in the kitchen.

#### *Cellar*

The cellar retains a high level of integrity and is a contributing resource. It is a building type usually provided at ranger stations and guard stations throughout Nevada before refrigeration was available. Like most cellars on the Forest, it is not a standard plan.

#### *Tool Shed*

The tool shed is individually significant under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1945. It is one of four remaining examples of early pre-fabricated portable structures used by the Forest Service for various administrative purposes. Since it was designed to be portable and was moved to its present location, its significance is not tied to the site. While it is on site, it is considered a contributing resource to the Kingston Guard Station since it independently meets the National Register criteria.



Photo: Reese River Dwelling

**TY-5014, REESE RIVER GUARD STATION**

Austin Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T13N, R40E, S15

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Reese River Dwelling	1131	1918	Ineligible
Reese River Oil Shed (Shed #2)	1338	1925	Ineligible
Reese River Office	1207	1933	Eligible
Reese River Cap House	1369	c.1940	Eligible
Reese River Warehouse	1336	c.1941	Ineligible
Reese River Pump House	1335	1942	Ineligible
Reese River Barn	1337	1942	Ineligible
Reese River Shed #1		1973	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that Site TY-5014 is not eligible to the National Register, but that the cap house and office are individually eligible under Criterion C. Due to the demolition and modification of numerous buildings, the site no longer retains integrity for its potential significance as a pre-New Deal era ranger station, a CCC camp, or a CCC-developed ranger station.

### *Dwelling*

If more of the pre-CCC buildings and site elements were intact, the dwelling would be a contributing resource. Without these, its historic significance is considerably diminished. The dwelling also lacks distinction that would warrant an individual determination of eligibility.

### *Oil Shed*

Like the dwelling, the oil shed would be a contributing resource if other resources from the potential periods of significance were intact enough to form a district. However, it lacks individual distinction and does not warrant a determination of eligibility.

### *Office*

The Reese River Office is individually eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1933. It is the only remaining example of this Region Five Plan F with integrity on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The other example, located at the Markleeville Guard Station, has lost its integrity to major alterations. The Reese River Office was built in 1933, the year it was designed by renowned architects Edward J. Maher and Norman K. Blanchard. Although moved from the Bridgeport Ranger Station, it was placed in a similar setting for the same use. It is representative of the Forest Service pattern of moving buildings to accommodate changing administrative needs.

### *Cap House*

The cap house is eligible under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1940. It is one of two remaining cap houses on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Isolated from the ranger station and camp development, it was most likely used by the CCC in support of construction of the Big Creek Road and other projects.

### *Warehouse*

The warehouse has no integrity due to extensive remodeling carried out by the Job Corps in 1967.

### *Pump House*

The pump house does not have significance to warrant a determination of individual eligibility. Its integrity has been diminished with the partial removal of the windmill, a major character-defining feature.

### *Barn*

The barn, an example of Region Four Plan 11, is not individually eligible. Other examples of this 4-horse barn can be found at the National Register-eligible sites of Lamoille Guard Station, Paradise Valley Guard Station, and Mountain City Old Compound.



Photo: San Juan Canyon Cabin

**TY-5015, SAN JUAN CANYON GUARD STATION**

Austin Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T15N, R42E, S32

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
San Juan Canyon Cabin	1134	c.1930	Ineligible
San Juan Canyon Latrine	1607	c.1935	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site TY-5015 is not eligible to the National Register because it does not demonstrate an important association with the historic themes of Forest Service administrative sites. The lack of information about the site suggests it did not play a significant role in Forest Service administration. In addition, the lack of components typically found at other Forest Service sites indicate it was not extensively developed or used. The Meadow Canyon Guard Station, located on the Tonopah Ranger District, better portrays guard station development prior to the New Deal era, as does the Mahoney Guard Station on the Jarbidge Ranger District.

***Ely Ranger District***



Photo: Berry Creek Cellar

**HM-02591, BERRY CREEK GUARD STATION**

Ely Ranger District  
White Pine County, Nevada  
T17N, R65E, S4

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Berry Creek Barn	1337	1933	Contributing
Berry Creek Cellar	1338	1933	Contributing
Berry Creek Dwelling	1131	1933	Contributing
Berry Creek Garage	1339	1933	Contributing
Berry Creek Latrine	1614	1933	Contributing

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that Site HM-02591 is eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C as a district with a period of significance of 1933. It is historically significant as one of the first administrative sites developed by the CCC in Nevada. Constructed to support Forest Service management of public lands, it is a fine example of Forest Service administrative sites developed during the New Deal era. The site planning, building design, and landscape exhibit the principles developed by Forest Service designers to promote a cohesive identity in Region Four.

### *Barn*

Constructed of Region Four Plan 13A, the barn is representative of standard architectural plans developed during the New Deal era. It has a high degree of integrity and is a contributing resource.

### *Cellar*

The cellar has a high level of integrity and contributes greatly to the architectural character of the historic district. It represents a building type that was often included in ranger station development throughout Nevada before refrigeration became available. Unlike many other cellars on the forest, it is of a standard plan (Region Four Plan 62).

### *Dwelling*

The dwelling has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum windows. However, it retains its form, interior layout, and some character-defining features such as the porch columns. It adds to the district's historic associations and architectural qualities and, therefore, is a contributing resource.

### *Garage*

The garage is a highly intact example of Region Four Plan 23, a relatively popular choice on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. It is a contributing resource.

### *Latrine*

While there are numerous latrines of Region Four Plan 70 on the Forest, the Berry Creek Latrine is notable for its high level of integrity. It retains its original wooden bench and seat, including the wood pull and strap hinges. It is a contributing resource to the district.



Photo: Cherry Creek Cabin

**HM-02592, CHERRY CREEK GUARD STATION**

Ely Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T3N, R57E, S6

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Cherry Creek Cabin	1133	c.1935	Ineligible
Cherry Creek Storage Building	1171	1970	Ineligible
Cherry Creek Storage Shed	1172	1970	Ineligible
Cherry Creek Trailer	1170	1970	Ineligible
Cherry Creek Trailer	1169	1970	Ineligible
Cherry Creek Latrine	1604	1960	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site HM-02952 is not eligible to the National Register because the current development, with the exception of the cabin, is not historic. The cabin does not demonstrate an important association with the historic themes of Forest Service administrative sites and does not have individual architectural merit.



Photo: Ellison Dwelling

**HM-02593, ELLISON GUARD STATION**

Ely Ranger District  
 White Pine County, Nevada  
 T14N, R59E, S28

<i><b>Building Name</b></i>	<i><b>No.</b></i>	<i><b>Const. Date</b></i>	<i><b>Eligibility</b></i>
Ellison Barn	1369	c.1925	Contributing
Ellison Cellar	1344	1936	Contributing
Ellison Garage/Bunkhouse	1345	1936	Contributing
Ellison Dwelling	1134	1937	Contributing
Ellison Open-Sided Shed		Recent	Non-contributing

***Statement of Significance***

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site HM-02593 is eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1936-1940. While the buildings may have minimal merit on their own, as a whole they form an intact example of a seasonal guard station constructed under New Deal programs to support Forest Service management of public lands. It demonstrates the Forest Service identity of that era in its choice of building plans and layout. The open-sided shed is of relatively recent construction and is, therefore, a non-contributing structure.

*Barn*

Although it is not a standard plan, the barn is a contributing structure. It existed during the period of significance, contributes to the site's historical associations, and maintains integrity.

### *Cellar*

The cellar is an example of a building type that was important to the occupants of remote ranger stations and guard stations before refrigeration became available. It was constructed of locally available materials and, like most cellars on the Forest, is not of a standard Region Four plan.

### *Garage/Bunkhouse*

Numerous garage/storerooms at other administrative sites were converted to accommodate overnight visitors, often soon after they were constructed. Recognizing this need, the Ellison garage was built of a modified Region Four Plan 23 in which the storage room was built as a bunkroom. Although some alterations have been carried out, particularly to the interior, the building still contributes to the architectural significance and historic associations of the site. It is a contributing resource.

### *Dwelling*

Although the dwelling has been altered somewhat, it retains many of its character-defining features such as the cove siding, wood shingle roofing, and porch elements. It contributes to the historic associations and architectural character of the district.



Photo: Ely Flammable Storage Shed

**HM-02585, ELY ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Ely Ranger District  
 White Pine County, Nevada  
 T16N, R63E, S15

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Ely Bunkhouse	1113	1933	Contributing
Ely Flammable Storage Shed	1341	1938	Contributing
Ely NDF Shop	1342	1938	Contributing
Ely Ranger's Office	1201	1939	Contributing
Ely Warehouse	1343	1940	Contributing
Ely Storage Shed	1374	1956	Non-contributing
Ely Office Trailer #1	1214	1989	Non-contributing
Ely Office Trailer #2	1215	1990	Non-contributing

*Note: At the time of this writing, the two trailers had been moved to another location on site to serve as temporary office space while a new permanent office is under construction. The new building was designed to be compatible with the existing historic buildings.*

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

The Ely Administrative Site is eligible for the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1937-1940. It was constructed with relief funds and labor to serve as headquarters of the Nevada National Forest. It is eligible under Criterion A for its important role in the Forest Service management of public lands. It is also eligible under Criterion C because it clearly illustrates the distinctive characteristics of standard architectural designs and site planning developed by Region Four designers during the New Deal era. The storage shed and trailers are non-contributing resources due to their ages.

### *Bunkhouse*

The bunkhouse has lost some integrity of materials, but retains its overall design and contributes to the district's setting, workmanship, feeling and association. Although moved from the Baker Ranger Station, it is in a similar setting (small-town ranger station) and is contemporaneous with the other buildings on site. Relocating buildings for continued use is a standard Forest Service practice that dates to the early 1900s. The bunkhouse is one of three dwellings of Region Four Plan 1 (the other two are located in northeastern Nevada) and it is a contributing resource.

### *Flammable Storage Shed*

The Flammable Storage Shed, once used as a gas and oil house, has a very high level of integrity. It is a contributing resource as it adds to the district's historical associations and architectural character.

### *NDF Shop*

The shop is one of two versions of Region Four Plan 35 found on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Some alterations have been made, but the building retains many of its character-defining features and adds to the district's historic associations and architectural image. It is a contributing structure.

### *Ranger's Office*

The office has lost some integrity of materials, but retains its overall form and contributes to the district's setting, workmanship, feeling and association. It is the Forest's only example of Region Four Plan 54B, which was typically reserved for Supervisor's Offices.

### *Warehouse*

The warehouse is relatively unique to the Forest, with its heavy post construction and free-span space created by using wooden trusses with steel tension rods and connectors. It retains a high degree of integrity, with all of its character-defining features intact. It is a contributing resource to the district.



Photo: Ely Powder House

**HM02607, ELY POWDER HOUSE**

Ely Ranger District  
White Pine County, Nevada  
T16N, R63E, S30

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Ely Powder House	1346	1933	Eligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that Site HM-02607 is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1933. It is one of only two, although very different, powder houses remaining on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Its masonry construction and location near a state highway embody the purpose for which it was built. It may have been constructed to support relief work in the area, but this is speculative at present.

## ***Tonopah Ranger District***



Photo: Hunts Canyon Cabin

### **TY-5017, HUNTS CANYON GUARD STATION**

Tonopah Ranger District  
Nye County, Nevada  
T7N, R46E, S23

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Hunts Canyon Cabin	1127	c.1935	Ineligible
Hunts Canyon Latrine	1602	c.1935	Ineligible

### ***Statement of Significance***

#### ***Summary***

It is recommended that Site TY-5017 is not eligible to the National Register because it was developed in 1957 and it does not demonstrate an important association with the historic themes of Forest Service administrative sites.

#### ***Cabin***

The cabin was moved to the site c.1957. It may have been associated with a CCC or CPS camp before that time, but this is merely speculative. The origin of its design, while similar to some Forest Service plans, is also unknown. It is identical to the Gold Creek Bunkhouse #2 and the Tonopah Stable Barn.

#### ***Latrine***

The latrine is of Plan 70, which was used throughout Region Four during the New Deal era. It was apparently moved from another site around 1957 when the site was developed.



Photo: Magnolia Dwelling

**TY-5018, MAGNOLIA RESIDENCE**

Tonopah Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T3N, R42E, S2

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Magnolia Dwelling	1124	c.1938, 1945	Eligible
Magnolia Garage	1325	c.1938, 1945	Eligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site TY-5018 is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A with a period of significance of 1945. The site is associated with conscientious objectors from Camp Antelope, a Civilian Public Service camp located near Coleville, California. In 1945, these men moved the buildings, constructed c.1938, from the Potts Ranger Station and converted them to serve as headquarters of the newly formed Tonopah Ranger District. They are a symbol of the national practice of recycling materials in response to shortages during World War II. They also represent the Forest Service trend of reconfiguring ranger districts in response to changing management practices.

*Dwelling*

The dwelling, in particular, is a product of the war era and the designs that George L. Nichols was producing at that time. It is no longer recognizable as a 1930s standard office but, through the work of the conscientious objectors, presents a new identity as a dwelling. It retains a high degree of integrity for its period of significance.

*Garage*

Like the dwelling, the garage was altered by the conscientious objectors in response to the parameters posed by the site. It retains a high degree of integrity for its period of significance. The garage and dwelling, both originally located at the Potts Ranger Station, retain their mutual association at the Magnolia Residence site.



Photo: Meadow Canyon Cabin

**TY-5019, MEADOW CANYON GUARD STATION**

Tonopah Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T10N, R45E, S21

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Meadow Canyon Cabin	1126	1931	Eligible
Meadow Canyon Latrine	1605	1931	Eligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that cabin and latrine at Site TY-5019 are eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1931. Constructed for seasonal use, they represent one of few intact examples of a guard station built before the New Deal era. The two buildings reflect typical construction styles and techniques that were used to support Forest Service administration prior to standardization implemented two years after their construction.

*Cabin*

A district ranger's direct involvement, including hands-on construction, was expected in the early years of the Forest Service. This was the case with ranger Anderson C. Walker at Meadow Canyon. A photograph taken shortly after construction shows Walker standing proudly in front of the cabin, which retains a high degree of integrity.

*Latrine*

Associated with the cabin since its construction, the latrine is one of few such buildings remaining from the pre-New Deal era. It retains a high degree of integrity and is somewhat unusual for its side-gabled, rather than front-gabled, roof.



Photo: Stone Cabin

**TY-5020, STONE CABIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Tonopah Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T11N, R41E, S29

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Stone Cabin Latrine	1615	c.1930	Eligible
Stone Cabin	1123	1941	Eligible

***Statement of Significance***

***Summary***

It is recommended that the buildings at Site TY-5020 are eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1941. The site was developed for safety reasons after a snow surveyor was killed in an avalanche earlier that year.

***Cabin***

The cabin's association with snow surveying, an internationally significant development in conservation, is supplemented by the cabin's architectural qualities. The use of stone for non-utilitarian buildings is unusual for Forest Service buildings.

***Latrine***

The historic latrine is eligible as a resource associated directly with the cabin.



Photo: Sandia #4

**TY-5022, TONOPAH SANDIA HOUSING**

Tonopah Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T2N, R42E, S2

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #10	1107	c.1943	Ineligible
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #16	1103	c.1943	Ineligible
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #17	1104	c.1943	Ineligible
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #24	1141	c.1943	Ineligible
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #4	1146	c.1943	Ineligible
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #8	1140	c.1943	Ineligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that the six Forest Service houses at Site TY-5022 are not eligible to the National Register due to a substantial loss of integrity. Although the Sandia houses were originally part of the Babbitt Housing Area at the Hawthorne Naval Depot, they have been modified beyond recognition. They no longer retain original character-defining features such as siding, windows, doors, roofing or interior layout.

***Important References***

- Freeman, Joe C., Terri Myers and Gordon Marchant. "Draft Report, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plan/Historical American Building Survey Documentation of the Babbitt Area, Hawthorne, Nevada, 24 March 1993."
- Koval, Ana Beth. "National Register Nomination for Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, April 1989"



Photo: Tonopah Corral Barn

**TY-5021, TONOPAH STABLES**

Tonopah Ranger District  
 Nye County, Nevada  
 T3N, R43E, S31

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Tonopah Corral Barn	1366	c.1935	Ineligible
Tonopah Corral Hay Shed	1367	c.1950	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

It is recommended that Site TY-5021 is not eligible to the National Register because it was developed in 1974 and it does not demonstrate an important association with historically significant themes.

*Barn*

The barn, placed at the Peavine Guard Station as a cabin in 1958, may have been associated with a CCC or CPS camp at an earlier time but this is merely speculative. The origin of its design, while similar to some Forest Service plans, is also unknown but it is identical to the Hunts Canyon Cabin and the Gold Creek Bunkhouse #2. It does not merit an individual determination of eligibility.

*Hay Shed*

The hay shed is configured from two radio boxes that are covered with a plywood roof. Research has not revealed any historic significance to warrant an individual determination of eligibility.

# **SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**

## **Summary of Sites for the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Theme(s)</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Area(s) of Significance</b>
Kyle Canyon Cap House	TY-5012	The Public Domain	Eligible under Criterion C	Architecture
Kyle Canyon Guard Station	TY-3087	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Officially eligible under Criteria A, B and C (1998)	Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Lee Canyon Guard Station	TY-4308	The Public Domain; Depression-Era Relief Programs	Officially eligible under Criteria A and C (1998)	Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government



Photo: Kyle Canyon Cap House

**TY-5012, KYLE CANYON CAP HOUSE**  
 Spring Mountains National Recreation Area  
 Clark County, Nevada  
 T19S, R57E, S32

<b><i>Building Name</i></b>	<b><i>No.</i></b>	<b><i>Const. Date</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility</i></b>
Kyle Canyon Cap House	n/a	c.1935	Eligible

***Statement of Significance***

It is recommended that the cap house is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C with a period of significance of c.1935. Measuring only 14" x 20", it is one of only two cap houses remaining on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and is of unique construction. Isolated from the Kyle Canyon Guard Station and the site of CCC Camp F-4, it was probably used in support of construction of the Deer Creek Road and other projects during the Depression. Should future research prove that it is associated with the CCC and/or WPA, it would also be eligible to the National Register under Criterion A and the theme of Government/Politics: Depression-Era Relief Programs.



Photo: Kyle Canyon Dwelling #1

**TY-3087, KYLE CANYON GUARD STATION**

Spring Mountains National Recreation Area

Clark County, Nevada

T19S, R57E, S32

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #1	1135	1933	Contributing
Kyle Canyon Office	1205	1933	Contributing
Kyle Canyon Prevention Office	1339	1933	Contributing
Kyle Canyon Workshop	1341	1933	Contributing
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #2	1137	1937	Contributing
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #3	1144	1937	Contributing
Kyle Canyon Recreation Storage	1340	c.1942	Non-contributing
Kyle Canyon Gas and Oil Shed	1363	1989	Non-contributing
Kyle Canyon Sign Storage	1364	1990s	Non-contributing

**Statement of Significance**

*Summary*

In 1998, the Kyle Canyon Guard Station was determined to be eligible under Criteria A, B, and C. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the New Deal programs, under Criterion B for its association with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and under Criterion C as an example of Depression-Era construction. A second review of the site shows this to be an accurate evaluation although research revealed more accurate construction dates (listed above) than those listed in the Forest Service heritage resource report TY-98-1087, *Kyle and Lee Ranger Stations Projects*. The site's period of significance is 1933-1937 and, consequently, the following buildings are non-contributing: the 1942 recreation storage building, the 1989 gas and oil shed, and the 1990s sign storage building.

*Dwelling #1*

The original ranger dwelling, now known as Dwelling #1, is of Region Four Plan 8. It is the only building of this plan type on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. This may be because the site was part of the Dixie National Forest (headquartered in southern Utah) when it was first developed. Other Plan 8

houses are found on the Dixie National Forest, as well as other forests in Region Four, but it is a unique plan for the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

#### *Office*

The office is an example of Region Four Plan 7, one of the first building plans constructed on the Forest. Although remodeled, the building retains sufficient integrity and contributes to the architectural qualities of the site. It is a contributing resource.

#### *Prevention Office*

The prevention office, originally used as a garage/storeroom, is an intact example of Region Four Plan 21. This plan, developed in 1933, was popular and several were constructed on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The building adds to the historic associations and architectural qualities of the Kyle Canyon Guard Station and is a contributing resource.

#### *Workshop*

The workshop, originally used as a garage/storeroom, is an intact example of Region Four Plan 21. This plan, developed in 1933, was popular and several were constructed on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The building is a contributing resource.

#### *Recreation Storage*

Although historic, the 1942 recreation storage building is not individually eligible because it does not represent a close association with the site's historic significance. Built after the period of significance, it detracts from the architectural character of the district.

#### *Dwelling #2*

Dwelling #2, constructed as a Forest Guard dwelling, is a contributing resource. It is an intact example of Region Four Plan 7A, one of the most common building plans used on the Forest.

#### *Dwelling #3*

Dwelling #3 was built as a barn but, in typical Forest Service fashion, was converted to a different use to accommodate changing administrative needs. It adds to the historic associations and architectural qualities of the Kyle Canyon Guard Station and is a contributing resource.

### ***Important References***

Moskowitz, Kathy. *Kyle and Lee Ranger Stations Projects, TY-98-1087*. Forest Service Heritage Resource Report, 1998.

Letter from Alice M. Baldrice, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, to Thomas A. Kuekes, District Ranger, dated August 31, 1998. (Concurrence with determination of eligibility)



Photo: Lee Canyon Bunkhouse

**TY-4308, LEE CANYON GUARD STATION**  
 Spring Mountains National Recreation Area  
 Clark County, Nevada  
 T19S, R56E, S3

<b>Building Name</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
Lee Canyon Bunkhouse	1138	1942	Eligible
Lee Canyon Generator Shed	1365	1960	Ineligible

**Statement of Significance**

In 1998, the Lee Canyon bunkhouse was determined to be eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with the New Deal programs and as an example of Depression-Era construction. The generator shed is a non-contributing structure due to its age. A second review showed this to be an accurate evaluation.

**Important References**

Moskowitz, Kathy. *Kyle and Lee Ranger Stations Projects, TY-98-1087*. Forest Service Heritage Resource Report, 1998.  
 Letter from Alice M. Baldrice, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, to Thomas A. Kuekes, District Ranger, dated August 31, 1998. (Concurrence with determination of eligibility)



# Appendix A: Evaluation Summary Table

The following table summarizes the eligibility of historic (50 years or older) administrative facilities. It does not include non-historic facilities.

Facility Name	Facility No.	National Register Eligibility	Justification (Criteria, Areas of Significance, etc.)
<b>FIR STREET COMPOUND</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Fir Street Carpentry Shop	1351	Contributing	
Fir Street Dwelling	1111	Contributing	
Fir Street Shop	1349	Contributing	
Fir Street Storage	1348	Contributing	
Fir Street Tire Storage	1347	Contributing	
Fir Street Warehouse	1302	Contributing	
<b>SIERRA FRONT</b>			
<i>Bridgeport</i>			
<b>BRIDGEPORT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Site and warehouse have lost integrity. Dwelling and woodshed individually eligible under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Politics/Government
Bridgeport "B" (North) Dwelling	1121	Eligible	
Bridgeport Warehouse/Shop	1322	Not Eligible	
Bridgeport Woodshed	1603	Eligible	
<b>BUCKEYE SNOW SURVEY CABIN</b>	1120	Not Eligible	Loss of Integrity
<b>PIUTE MEADOWS GUARD STATION</b>			Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government; Military
Piute Meadows Cabin	1119	Eligible	
Piute Meadows Storage Shed	1323	Eligible	
<b>WHEELER GUARD STATION</b>			Does not meet criteria (lacks strong association and integrity)
Wheeler Bunkhouse	1116	Not Eligible	
Wheeler Garage/Warehouse	1315	Not Eligible	
<i>Carson</i>			
<b>CARSON ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Site does not meet criteria. White House eligible under Criterion C: Architecture
Carson White House	1211	Eligible	
<b>CONNELLS CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Criterion A: Agriculture
Connells Camp Cabin	1165	Eligible	
Connells Camp Latrine	1699	Eligible	
<b>DOG VALLEY GUARD STATION</b>			Loss of site integrity. Sign Building and VIS Office individually eligible under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Conservation
Dog Valley Fire Cache	1313	Not Eligible	
Dog Valley Office	1206	Not Eligible	
Dog Valley Sign Building	1355	Eligible	
Dog Valley VIS Office	1208	Eligible	
<b>MARKLEEVILLE GUARD STATION</b>			Loss of Integrity
Markleeville Bunkhouse	1113	Not Eligible	
Markleeville Dwelling A	1110	Not Eligible	
Markleeville Garage/Warehouse	1311	Not Eligible	
Markleeville Gas/Storage Shed	1306	Not Eligible	
Markleeville Prevention Office	1201	Not Eligible	
Markleeville Storage Shed	1312	Not Eligible	
Markleeville VIS Office	1213	Not Eligible	

Facility Name	Facility No.	National Register Eligibility	Justification (Criteria, Areas of Significance, etc.)
<b>SODA SPRINGS GUARD STATION</b>			Criteria A and C: Politics/Government; Conservation; Architecture
Soda Springs Cabin	1112	Eligible	
Soda Springs Storage Shed	1394	Not Eligible	
<b>NORTHEAST NEVADA</b>			
<i>Jarbidge</i>			
<b>MAHONEY GUARD STATION</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture
Mahoney Barn	1317	Contributing	
Mahoney Dwelling	1108	Contributing	
Mahoney Latrine	1602	Contributing	
Mahoney Office	1207	Non-contributing	
Mahoney Storage Shed	1354	Contributing	
<b>POLE CREEK GUARD STATION</b>			Loss of Integrity. Bunkhouse individually eligible under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Politics/Government
Pole Creek Bunkhouse	1121	Eligible	
Pole Creek Dwelling	1120	Not Eligible	
Pole Creek Fire Cache	1318	Not Eligible	
Pole Creek Office	1206	Not Eligible	
Pole Creek Storage Shed	1334	Not Eligible	
<i>Mountain City</i>			
<b>76 CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture
76 Creek Cabin	1119	Eligible	
<b>GOLD CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		Listed as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government  *National Register Nomination should be amended to reflect this
Gold Creek Barn	1312	Contributing	
Gold Creek Bunkhouse 1	1104	Non-contributing	
Gold Creek Bunkhouse 2	1103	Non-contributing	
Gold Creek Cabin/Storage	1358	Contributing*	
Gold Creek Cellar	1314	Contributing	
Gold Creek Dwelling	1118	Contributing	
Gold Creek Garage/Office	1202	Contributing	
Gold Creek Gas and Oil House	1313	Contributing	
Gold Creek Generator House	1501	Contributing*	
Gold Creek Latrine	1603	Contributing*	
<b>MOUNTAIN CITY OLD COMPOUND</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Mountain City Barn	1306	Contributing	
Mountain City Cellar	1364	Non-contributing	
Mountain City Dwelling	1115	Contributing	
Mountain City Fire Cache	1310	Contributing	
Mountain City Garage/Storeroom	1308	Contributing	
Mountain City Gas and Oil House	1309	Contributing	
Mountain City Pump House	1367	Contributing	
Mountain City Hay Shed	5654	Contributing	
<i>Ruby Mountains</i>			
<b>HARRISON PASS GUARD STATION</b>			Lacks strong association with or representation of significant themes
Harrison Pass Cabin	1123	Not Eligible	
Harrison Pass Storage	1320	Not Eligible	
<b>LAMOILLE GUARD STATION</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Lamoille Barn	1321	Contributing	

Facility Name	Facility No.	National Register Eligibility	Justification (Criteria, Areas of Significance, etc.)
Lamoille Dwelling	1101	Contributing	
Lamoille Garage	1301	Contributing	
Lamoille Gas and Oil House	1322	Contributing	
Lamoille Office/Bunkhouse	1203	Contributing	
Lamoille Pump House	1323	Contributing	
Lamoille Warehouse	1303	Contributing	
<b>RUBY GUARD STATION</b>			Loss of integrity; Cellar individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture
Ruby Barn	1324	Not Eligible	
Ruby Cellar	1326	Eligible	
Ruby Dwelling	1139	Not Eligible	
Ruby Latrine 1	1617	Not Eligible	
Ruby Latrine 2	1640	Not Eligible	
Ruby Pump House	1325	Not Eligible	
<b>WELLS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Site does not meet criteria. Shop has lost integrity
Wells Shop	1502	Not Eligible	
<i>Santa Rosa</i>			
<b>BUCKSKIN SNOW SURVEY CABIN</b>	1126	Not Eligible	Loss of integrity
<b>CALICO CABIN</b>	n/a	Not Eligible	Loss of integrity
<b>LACA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Loss of integrity
Laca Cabin	1128	Not Eligible	
Laca Latrine	1641	Not Eligible	
<b>LAMANCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			Site has lost integrity; remaining buildings are not individually significant
Lamance Barn	1329	Not Eligible	
Lamance Cellar	1328	Not Eligible	
<b>LAMANCE POWDER HOUSE</b>	1333	Eligible	Criteria A and C: Ethnic Heritage; Architecture; Politics/Government
<b>MARTIN CREEK GUARD STATION</b>			Criteria A and C: Ethnic Heritage; Architecture; Politics/Government; Conservation
Martin Creek Barn	1330	Contributing	
Martin Creek Bunkhouse	1127	Contributing	
Martin Creek Cellar	1371	Contributing	
Martin Creek Latrine	1620	Contributing	
<b>PARADISE VALLEY GUARD STATION</b>			Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government  *National Register records should be amended to reflect this
Paradise Valley Barn	1331	Contributing	
Paradise Valley Bunkhouse	1129	Contributing*	
Paradise Valley Dwelling	1109	Contributing	
Paradise Valley Garage/Washroom	1305	Contributing	
Paradise Valley Gas House/Storage	1332	Contributing	
Paradise Valley Office	1205	Contributing	
Paradise Valley Pump House	1353	Contributing	
Paradise Valley Shop	1304	Contributing	
<b>CENTRAL NEVADA</b>			
<i>Austin</i>			
<b>AUSTIN RANGER DWELLING SITE</b>			Site does not meet criteria. Dwelling does not meet criteria and has lost integrity.
Austin Ranger Dwelling	1147	Not Eligible	
<b>AUSTIN WORK CENTER</b>			Site does not meet criteria. Tool Shed is individually

Facility Name	Facility No.	National Register Eligibility	Justification (Criteria, Areas of Significance, etc.)
Austin Cellar	1327	Not Eligible	eligible under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Conservation
Austin Dwelling	1128	Not Eligible	
Austin Tool Shed	1380	Eligible	
Austin Warehouse/Bunkhouse	1333	Not Eligible	
<b>BLACKBURN RANGER STATION</b>	n/a	Eligible	Criterion A: Conservation
<b>KINGSTON GUARD STATION</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government. Tool Shed is individually eligible under Criterion C: Architecture and Conservation
Kingston Barn	1329	Contributing	
Kingston Bunkhouse	1130	Contributing	
Kingston Cellar	1330	Contributing	
Kingston Dwelling	1129	Contributing	
Kingston Power House	1328	Contributing	
Kingston Tool Shed	1331	Contributing/Eligible	
<b>REESE RIVER GUARD STATION</b>			Loss of integrity. Cap House individually eligible under Criterion C: Architecture and Politics/Government
Reese River Cap House	1369	Eligible	
Reese River Barn	1337	Not Eligible	
Reese River Dwelling	1131	Not Eligible	
Reese River Office	1207	Eligible	
Reese River Oil Shed	1338	Not Eligible	
Reese River Pump House	1335	Not Eligible	
Reese River Warehouse	1336	Not Eligible	
<b>SAN JUAN GUARD STATION</b>			Does not meet criteria
San Juan Canyon Cabin	1134	Not Eligible	
San Juan Canyon Latrine	1607	Not Eligible	
<i>Ely</i>			
<b>BERRY CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Berry Creek Barn	1337	Contributing	
Berry Creek Cellar	1338	Contributing	
Berry Creek Dwelling	1131	Contributing	
Berry Creek Garage	1339	Contributing	
Berry Creek Latrine	1614	Contributing	
<b>CHERRY CREEK GUARD STATION</b>			Does not meet criteria
Cherry Creek Cabin	1133	Not Eligible	
<b>ELLISON GUARD STATION</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Ellison Barn	1369	Contributing	
Ellison Cellar	1344	Contributing	
Ellison Dwelling	1134	Contributing	
Ellison Garage/Bunkhouse	1345	Contributing	
<b>ELY ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Ely Bunkhouse	1113	Contributing	
Ely Flammable Storage Shed	1341	Contributing	
Ely NDF Shop	1342	Contributing	
Ely Ranger's Office	1201	Contributing	
Ely Warehouse	1343	Contributing	
<b>ELY POWDER HOUSE</b>	1346	Eligible	Criterion C: Architecture
<i>Tonopah</i>			
<b>HUNTS CANYON GUARD STATION</b>			Does not meet criteria

Facility Name	Facility No.	National Register Eligibility	Justification (Criteria, Areas of Significance, etc.)
Hunts Canyon Cabin	1127	Not Eligible	
Hunts Canyon Latrine	1602	Not Eligible	
<b>MAGNOLIA RESIDENCE</b>			
Magnolia Dwelling	1124	Eligible	Criterion A: Politics/Government; Military
Magnolia Garage	1325	Eligible	
<b>MEADOW CANYON GUARD STATION</b>			
Meadow Canyon Cabin	1126	Eligible	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture
Meadow Canyon Latrine	1605	Eligible	
<b>STONE CABIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>			
Stone Cabin	1123	Eligible	Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture
Stone Cabin Latrine	1615	Eligible	
<b>TONOPAH SANDIA HOUSING</b>			
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #10	1107	Not Eligible	Loss of integrity
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #16	1103	Not Eligible	
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #17	1104	Not Eligible	
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #24	1141	Not Eligible	
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #4	1146	Not Eligible	
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #8	1140	Not Eligible	
<b>TONOPAH STABLES</b>			
Tonopah Corral Barn	1366	Not Eligible	Does not meet criteria
Tonopah Corral Hay Shed	1367	Not Eligible	
<b>SOUTHERN NEVADA</b>			
<i>Spring Mountains National Recreation Area</i>			
<b>KYLE CANYON CAP HOUSE</b>	n/a	Eligible	Criterion C: Architecture
<b>KYLE CANYON GUARD STATION</b>		Eligible as District	Criteria A, B and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #1	1135	Contributing	
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #2	1137	Contributing	
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #3	1144	Contributing	
Kyle Canyon Office	1205	Contributing	
Kyle Canyon Prevention Office	1339	Contributing	
Kyle Canyon Recreation Storage	1340	Non-contributing	
Kyle Canyon Workshop	1341	Contributing	
<b>LEE CANYON GUARD STATION</b>			Criteria A and C: Conservation; Architecture; Politics/Government
Lee Canyon Bunkhouse	1138	Eligible	

# Appendix B: Integrity Ranking

Integrity is one of two components of eligibility, the other being significance. The numerical rankings below address integrity only. Some sites or buildings may have high integrity, but if it does not meet the definition of a significant resource, it will not be eligible. The numerical ranking system is based on work completed by Mark V. Thornton for fire lookouts in California. Scores given for the seven aspects of integrity and for rarity may reach a maximum of 17.

Facility Name	Facility No.	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Workmanship	Feeling	Association	Rarity	TOTAL
<b>SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE</b>										
<b>FIR STREET COMPOUND</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	<b>16</b>
Fir Street Carpentry Shop	1351	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	<b>16</b>
Fir Street Dwelling	1111	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	<b>7</b>
Fir Street Shop	1349	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	<b>16</b>
Fir Street Storage	1348	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	<b>16</b>
Fir Street Tire Storage	1347	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	<b>14</b>
Fir Street Warehouse	1302	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	<b>14</b>
<b>SIERRA FRONT</b>										
<i>Bridgeport</i>										
<b>BRIDGEPORT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	<b>4</b>
Bridgeport "B" (North) Dwelling	1121	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	<b>13</b>
Bridgeport Warehouse/Shop	1322	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	<b>7</b>
Bridgeport Woodshed	1603	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	3	<b>14</b>
<b>BUCKEYE SNOW SURVEY CABIN</b>	1120	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	<b>10</b>
<b>PIUTE MEADOWS GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	<b>16</b>
Piute Meadows Cabin	1119	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	<b>16</b>
Piute Meadows Storage Shed	1323	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	<b>17</b>
<b>WHEELER GUARD STATION</b>		2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>8</b>
Wheeler Bunkhouse	1116	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	<b>12</b>
Wheeler Garage/Warehouse	1315	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	<b>13</b>
<i>Carson</i>										
<b>CARSON ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		Majority of site development is not historic								
Carson White House	1211	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	<b>15</b>
<b>CONNELLS CAMP ADMIN. SITE</b>		2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	<b>13</b>
Connells Camp Cabin	1165	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	<b>14</b>
Connells Camp Latrine	1699	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	<b>12</b>
<b>DOG VALLEY GUARD STATION</b>		2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	<b>8</b>
Dog Valley Fire Cache	1313	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	<b>12</b>
Dog Valley Office	1206	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	<b>11</b>
Dog Valley Sign Building	1355	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	<b>14</b>
Dog Valley VIS Office	1208	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	<b>14</b>
<b>MARKLEEVILLE GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	<b>6</b>
Markleeville Bunkhouse	1113	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	<b>6</b>
Markleeville Dwelling A	1110	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	<b>6</b>
Markleeville Garage/Warehouse	1311	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	<b>4</b>
Markleeville Gas/Storage Shed	1306	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	<b>10</b>
Markleeville Prevention Office	1201	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	<b>5</b>

Facility Name	Facility No.	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Work-manship	Feeling	Associ-ation	Rarity	TOTAL
Markleeville Storage Shed	1312	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Markleeville VIS Office	1213	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	6
<b>SODA SPRINGS GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	10
Soda Springs Cabin	1112	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
Soda Springs Storage Shed	1394	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	11
<b>NORTHEAST NEVADA</b>										
<i>Jarbridge</i>										
<b>MAHONEY GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	14
Mahoney Barn	1317	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
Mahoney Dwelling	1108	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	13
Mahoney Latrine	1602	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
Mahoney Office	1207	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	10
Mahoney Storage Shed	1354	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
<b>POLE CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	8
Pole Creek Bunkhouse	1121	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	10
Pole Creek Dwelling	1120	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	8
Pole Creek Fire Cache	1318	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	12
Pole Creek Office	1206	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10
Pole Creek Storage Shed	1334	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	13
<i>Mountain City</i>										
<b>76 CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
76 Creek Cabin	1119	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
<b>GOLD CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	13
Gold Creek Barn	1312	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	16
Gold Creek Bunkhouse 1	1104	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	11
Gold Creek Bunkhouse 2	1103	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	13
Gold Creek Cabin/Storage	1358	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	11
Gold Creek Cellar	1314	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
Gold Creek Dwelling	1118	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	13
Gold Creek Garage/Office	1202	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	13
Gold Creek Gas and Oil House	1313	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Gold Creek Generator House	1501	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	13
Gold Creek Latrine	1603	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
<b>MOUNTAIN CITY OLD COMPOUND</b>		2	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	11
Mountain City Barn	1306	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	14
Mountain City Cellar	1364	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	9
Mountain City Dwelling	1115	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	9
Mountain City Fire Cache	1310	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	14
Mountain City Garage/Storeroom	1308	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Mountain City Gas and Oil House	1309	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	17
Mountain City Pump House	1367	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	13
Mountain City Hay Shed	5654	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	17
<i>Ruby Mountains</i>										
<b>HARRISON PASS GUARD STATION</b>		Site does not meet criteria								
Harrison Pass Cabin	1123	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	13
Harrison Pass Storage	1320	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	14
<b>LAMOILLE GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Lamoille Barn	1321	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	13
Lamoille Dwelling	1101	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	13
Lamoille Garage	1301	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	13

Facility Name	Facility No.	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Work-manship	Feeling	Associ-ation	Rarity	TOTAL
Lamoille Gas and Oil House	1322	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Lamoille Office/Bunkhouse	1203	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	13
Lamoille Pump House	1323	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	15
Lamoille Warehouse	1303	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	14
<b>RUBY GUARD STATION</b>		2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
Ruby Barn	1324	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	15
Ruby Cellar	1326	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Ruby Dwelling	1139	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	12
Ruby Latrine 1	1617	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	13
Ruby Latrine 2	1640	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	13
Ruby Pump House	1325	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	13
<b>WELLS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		Not a historic administrative site								
Wells Shop	1502	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	8
<i>Santa Rosa</i>										
<b>BUCKSKIN SNOW SURVEY CABIN</b>	1126	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6
<b>CALICO CABIN</b>	n/a	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	12
<b>LACA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		Not a historic administrative site								
Laca Cabin	1128	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	8
Laca Latrine	1641	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	12
<b>LAMANCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
Lamance Barn	1329	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	12
Lamance Cellar	1328	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	13
<b>LAMANCE POWDER HOUSE</b>	1333	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
<b>MARTIN CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	13
Martin Creek Barn	1330	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Martin Creek Bunkhouse	1127	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	13
Martin Creek Cellar	1371	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	14
Martin Creek Latrine	1620	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
<b>PARADISE VALLEY GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Paradise Valley Barn	1331	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
Paradise Valley Bunkhouse	1129	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	8
Paradise Valley Dwelling	1109	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	14
Paradise Valley Garage/Washroom	1305	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	13
Paradise Valley Gas House/Storage	1332	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Paradise Valley Office	1205	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	15
Paradise Valley Pump House	1353	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	12
Paradise Valley Shop	1304	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	17
<b>CENTRAL NEVADA</b>										
<i>Austin</i>										
<b>AUSTIN RANGER DWELLING SITE</b>		Majority of site development is not historic								
Austin Ranger Dwelling	1147	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6
<b>AUSTIN WORK CENTER</b>		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	11
Austin Cellar	1327	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Austin Dwelling	1128	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	12
Austin Tool Shed	1380	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	11
Austin Warehouse/Bunkhouse	1333	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	14
<b>BLACKBURN RANGER STATION</b>	n/a	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	14
<b>KINGSTON GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Kingston Barn	1329	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Kingston Bunkhouse	1130	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	11

Facility Name	Facility No.	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Work-manship	Feeling	Associ-ation	Rarity	TOTAL	
Kingston Cellar	1330	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	
Kingston Dwelling	1129	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	13	
Kingston Power House	1328	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	14	
Kingston Tool Shed	1331	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	14	
<b>REESE RIVER GUARD STATION</b>		2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	8	
Reese River Cap House	1369	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	16	
Reese River Barn	1337	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	14	
Reese River Dwelling	1131	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	14	
Reese River Office	1207	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	14	
Reese River Oil Shed	1338	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	14	
Reese River Pump House	1335	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	
Reese River Warehouse	1336	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	
<b>SAN JUAN GUARD STATION</b>		Site does not meet criteria									
San Juan Canyon Cabin	1134	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15	
San Juan Canyon Latrine	1607	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	12	
<i>Ely</i>											
<b>BERRY CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14	
Berry Creek Barn	1337	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14	
Berry Creek Cellar	1338	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	
Berry Creek Dwelling	1131	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	11	
Berry Creek Garage	1339	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	14	
Berry Creek Latrine	1614	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14	
<b>CHERRY CREEK GUARD STATION</b>		Majority of site development is not historic									
Cherry Creek Cabin	1133	2	2	1	1	1	2		2	11	
<b>ELLISON GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	12	
Ellison Barn	1369	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	13	
Ellison Cellar	1344	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	15	
Ellison Dwelling	1134	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	12	
Ellison Garage/Bunkhouse	1345	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	13	
<b>ELY POWDER HOUSE</b>		1346	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	13
<b>ELY ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</b>		2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	14	
Ely Bunkhouse	1113	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	8	
Ely Flammable Storage Shed	1341	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	
Ely NDF Shop	1342	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	16	
Ely Ranger's Office	1201	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	11	
Ely Warehouse	1343	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	15	
<i>Tonopah</i>											
<b>HUNTS CANYON GUARD STATION</b>		Site does not meet criteria									
Hunts Canyon Cabin	1127	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	11	
Hunts Canyon Latrine	1602	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	8	
<b>MAGNOLIA RESIDENCE</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	
Magnolia Dwelling	1124	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	14	
Magnolia Garage	1325	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	12	
<b>MEADOW CANYON GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	14	
Meadow Canyon Cabin	1126	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	15	
Meadow Canyon Latrine	1605	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	
<b>STONE CABIN ADMIN. SITE</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	
Stone Cabin	1123	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	17	
Stone Cabin Latrine	1615	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	11	
<b>TONOPAH STABLES</b>		Not a historic administrative site									

Facility Name	Facility No.	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Work-manship	Feeling	Associ-ation	Rarity	TOTAL
Tonopah Corral Barn	1366	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	11
Tonopah Corral Hay Shed	1367	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	10
<b>TONOPAH SANDIA HOUSING</b>		Not a historic administrative site								
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #10	1107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #16	1103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #17	1104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #24	1141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #4	1146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonopah Housing, Sandia #8	1140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA</b>										
<b>KYLE CANYON CAP HOUSE</b>	n/a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
<b>KYLE CANYON GUARD STATION</b>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	14
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #1	1135	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	15
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #2	1137	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	11
Kyle Canyon Dwelling #3	1144	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	10
Kyle Canyon Office	1205	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	12
Kyle Canyon Prevention Office	1339	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	13
Kyle Canyon Recreation Storage	1340	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	12
Kyle Canyon Workshop	1341	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	12
<b>LEE CANYON GUARD STATION</b>		2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	12
Lee Canyon Bunkhouse	1138	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	13